THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 129. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 18.

Danger to the Tranquillity of Spain—The English Elections —Victor Emanuel and the Papal States.

SPAIN.

The Peace of the New Government in Danger.

Madrid (Nov. 12) Cor. London Morning Herald.

Every day which elapses before the final settlement of the great question of the future form of government renders its settlement more difficult. Parties are everywhere being formed, the line between those parties becomes more defined, and the individuals composing them become more and more strongly wedded to their own opinions.

Why should not the Government three weeks since have made an effort to settle the question promptly and decidedly? The example of Italy in Venetia was before her. Why could she not have imitated it? There in every parish a ballot-box was kept open, and the question asked of each man was, "Do you vote for Victor Emanuel or not?" There was no complication, no difficulty, no writing of names upon paper, no formalities of registers of baptism or authorities to vote. Each man who so chose simply walked in, gave his name to the officials at the table, and voted yes or no. Could not the Spanish Government at once have adopted a similar simple method? Why not order ballot boxes to be opened in every parish in Spain upon a certain day, and let every male person over twenty-one walk in and deposit his vote for a republic or for a monarchy. The affair might not be as formal, might not be so theoretically perfect, might be open to some abuses; but what are these small drawbacks to the great question that Spain is to be kept in a state of uncertainty and confusion for another four or five months? Once a republic or a monarcy decided upon by the acclamation of Spain, all the excitement would cease at once. The Ministry would only have to carry out the popular will, as they have done in the case of the various points acclaimed by the Cadiz programme. They could proceed unimpeded and unembarrassed in their path of making necessary reform, and when the time came they could either, should a republic be fixed upon, summon a Cortes to decide upon the constitution of that republic, or in the event of a monarcy having been selected, could produce the sovereign whom they, as acting for the nation, had decided upon. From the general tone of feeling here and in the provinces, I feel convinced that long ere the time comes for the meeting of the Cortes Constituentes they will have cause bitterly to regret that they did not pursue some such course as that indicated.

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel and the Papal States.

From the London Globe, Nov. 18.

Sinister rumors have obtained currency in the foreign press that the King of Italy, with the assent of Prussia and Russia, intends to support the Mazzinians in another raid on Rome. The rumor, if untrue, is sufficiently serious and circumstantial to call for immediate refutation. It is said King Victor Emanuel's speech for the opening of the Chambers "is already made, and may be summed up in three sentences—evacuation of the French troops, annexation of Rome at all hazards, abdication if his people do not support him." Such a resolution on the part of the Italian Government, we do not hesitate to declare, would be sheer madness. Italy's demand upon France for the evacuation of Pontifical territory, it is well known, would be the signal for the embarkation of a French force for the defense of the Papal States, and would inevitably lead to complications of a grave character, possibly involving even other powers than Italy and France. We rely, however, on the good sense of the King and Italian government to refrain from the premature and suicidal action attributed to their designs. We sincerely trust, as we fully believe, that there is no foundation whatever for these sinister rumors, or for the fears entertained. Italy must bide her time if she wishes to obtain Rome for her capital.

PRUSSIA.

Sequestration of Property.

Two important bills have just been submitted to the Prussian Parliament, for the legalization of the decrees of the sequestration of the property of the ex-King of Hanover and of the former Elector of Hesse. On the annexation of Hanover to Prussia, in 1867, a convention was agreed upon securing certain property to King George and a sum of 5,000,000 thalers and the interest on 11,000,000, in consideration of King George delivering up 20,000,000 thalers in the possession of his agents in England. King George fulfilled his part of the arrangement but the Prussian Government, early in the present year, showed its intention to evade the execution of the monetary convention by confiscating the property of the ex-King. The sequestration was accordingly carried out in March last, and the whole of the entailed property of the house of the Guelphs, in violation of the convention with Prussia last year, is thus converted to the uses and benefit of Prussia. The monetary convention, however, is now submitted to the Prussian Diet for approval, together with the order of sequestration; but, by a singular omission, the ratification of this convention by the King and Count Bismark last year is not placed before Parliament. In the arrangement with King George it cannot be concealed that the Prussian Government has pursued a most reprehensible course of action. Confiscation has been followed by breeches of faith and repudiation of obligations that are discreditable to the King and the Prussian Minister.

ENGLAND.

The Elections Over.

A correspondent writes from London:—

The Parliamentary elections in the principal cities and boroughs are over, and those in the counties are in progress. I shall not occupy your space with results, which will be more speedily transmitted by telegraph, but after noting one or two characteristic developments I will describe the mode of polling votes in England, in order to show how it differed from that in practice in the United States, and how much inferior it appears.

The general result thus far is a decided gain to the Liberals, who will have over a hundred majority in the next Parliament if the present ratio of returns continue. But the individual results are significant. As I have predicted in former letters, every "working-man's" candidate has been beaten, and badly beaten, except Beales, the hero of Hyde Park, whose success in the Tower Hamlets is contested by the Conservatives.

Thus, by a remarkable coincidence and after an equally hard contest, the almost simultaneous elections in the United States and England have resulted in the same way. In both countries the conservatives have been defeated by the people. In both countries old and tried candidates have been preferred to new men. In both countries extremists have been rebuked and practical workers chosen as representatives. This is the moral of the English elections.

ERIE COMPLICATIONS.

Rumored Flight of Messrs. Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., with the Funds of the Company—Intense Excitement.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following:—

The Erie Railroad war has again assumed a new phase, the movement this time being no less than the reported flight of two of the principal directors, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., with all the available assets of the road, variously estimated at from $8,000,000 to $60,000,000. On Sunday night Superintendent Kennedy received information that Messrs. Fisk and Gould contemplated a flight to some adjoining State, probably New Jersey. He at once sent for Captain John S. Young, commanding the Detective force, and directed him to take measures to prevent the intended flight, if possible. Taking with him Detectives Irving, Daniel Young, and several from the Fifth and Fifteenth precincts, Captain Young and his force visited the Erie building, at the foot of Chambers street. Nearly every room in the building was brilliantly lighted up, and in front of the building stood a private carriage, very like the one owned by Mr. Fisk. At 11 30 o'clock P. M. Mr. Fisk came from his room and started in the direction of the Pavonia ferry. He was met by an unknown man who placed a large bundle of papers in his hand. Mr. Fisk asked what the papers contained, and requested the bearer to read them to him. As the bundle contained over sixty pages, the man declined to read it by the light of a street gas-lamp. Mr. Fisk then returned to his room in the Erie building.

Captain Young then divided his forces, detailing one or more men at each of the ferries. A look-out was also kept by them upon the Hudson, Harlem, and New Haven depots.

At 12 10 o'clock A. M., two men closely muffled came out of the Erie building and got into the carriage. One of the men, whose voice sounded like that of Fisk, ordered the driver, in a loud tone, to drive to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the carriage was rapidly driven away.

Captain Young and a portion of his force crossed to Jersey City, the Captain, accompanied by one or two of his men, going to the Erie depot, and the others keeping watch on Taylor's Hotel, the old refuge of flying Erie Directors. In the depot building, Captain Young and his men found a drawing-room car lighted up, and a locomotive and tender attached. The tender was filled with wood, and apparently preparations had been made for a long run. The railroad officials seemed unusually reticent. The station agent, when asked at what time the next train would depart, informed Captain Young that no train would leave before the morning. This he repeated in an emphatic manner. His attention was called to the drawing-room car lit up, and the locomotive, which had been detached from the car and was slowly moving backward and forward on the track, apparently for the purpose of keeping up a good head of steam. The agent replied that he attended to his duties, and probably the man whose business it was to attend to the car would in like manner attend to his. The agent soon afterwards left, and, proceeding to the adjoining hotel, soon returned with a man, apparently a conductor, the latter bearing a signal lantern. Accosting the supposed conductor, Captain Young asked him if he could take another passenger with him on his next trip. The conductor (for such he proved to be) replied that he was the conductor of the milk train, and was not going out again that night. Captain Young again asked him, in case he went out that night, to take him as a passenger, and the conductor again insisted that he was not going out that night. While thus engaged in conversation, three clear and distinct whistles were sounded from the direction of the Bergen Tunnel. This was answered by the conductor swinging his lantern. The station agent here became very much excited, declared that the train in the depot had no business on the main track, and ordered the engineer to at once take it out of the way of the supposed incoming train. The engineer at once sprang to his post, the conductor mentioned above sprang on the platform of the car, and at a rapid rate of speed the train left the depot. Instead of running on a side track, however, the speed of the train was increased, and at a rapid rate it dashed into the tunnel and disappeared in the distance. The drawing-room car is supposed to have contained Messrs. Fisk and Gould. The train left about 2 o'clock A. M. At 2 30 o'clock A. M. the carriage which had left the front of the Erie building was observed crossing to this side on the Pavonia avenue ferry boats, but the former occupants had disappeared. It is conjectured that the carriage and occupants crossed on either the Christopher street or some other of the uptown ferries.

Yesterday neither of the directors mentioned was to be seen in or around the Erie Building, and the rumor was that they had fled, taking with them the entire available assets of the road, amounting, in stocks and money, so the rumor ran, to from $8,000,000 to $30,000,000. Where the refugees have gone to is a mystery. The car episode would seem to indicate that they had gone a long distance down the Erie Railway, but there are those who do not hesitate to assert that both gentlemen can be found, should a diligent search be made, either in this city or Jersey City. The affair has created the most intense excitement in Wall street and in legal circles, considerable curiosity being evinced to know what ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, the Receiver appointed by Judge Sutherland, will do in the matter. In the meantime those most directly interested in the road, with the aid of the police of this city, are endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing officers and the large sum they have in custody.

GRANT AND THE SCOTS.

The President Elect Dines with the St Andrew's Society—He Makes a Speech, but Does not Say Much.

Our new President elect, General U. S. Grant, is, as most of our readers know, of Scottish descent, and, yesterday being the festival of St. Andrew, the patron Saint of Scotland, the St. Andrew's Society of this city, through their President, Charles Macalester, Esq., an intimate friend of the President, extended him an invitation to be present at their annual dinner, given at Augustin's, No. 1105 Walnut street, commemorative of the 121st anniversary of the organization. General Grant very cheerfully and promptly accepted the invitation, with the implicit understanding that he would prefer the absence of all formal ceremony, announcement, or display.

The wish of the distinguished guest was faithfully observed, and but a few specially-invited guests were informed that he would be present. Accordingly, there were present but about sixty-five gentlemen at the dinner, which was in every respect an unusually brilliant and magnificent affair.

General Grant arrived from Washington in the afternoon train, accompanied by his wife and General D. H. Rucker, but his presence in the city was, as stated, almost entirely *incognito*.

When he reached Augustin's it was nearly 5 o'clock. He was most cordially received by all the members. He was attended by General Rucker, and was attired in a plain suit of black, with white necktie, and looking remarkably cheerful and well. He was introduced to the several members by Charles Macalester, Esq., President of the Society, and D. C. McCammon, Esq., first Vice-President, and he entered into a brief and pleasant conversation with each, expressing his gratification at being present, and the certainty he felt that the occasion would prove a most agreeable one. After a brief general interchange of courtesies the parties entered the dining-room, which had been magnificently fitted up for the occasion. The walls of the room were neatly and gracefully adorned by festoonings of the American colors, and in the rear of the President's chair was a life-size painting of St. Andrew, bearing his cross, and at the bottom of it was the Scotch thistle, near to which was the Latin motto adopted by the Society—"*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*"—"No one shall tread on me with impunity."

On the right hand side of the room was a fine portrait of General Grant, on the left, those of Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln. The officers of the society occupied their respective places as follows:—President, Charles Macalester; First Vice-President, D. C. McCammon; Second Vice-President, John Gibson; Secretary, Craig D. Ritchie, Treasurer, Hunter Stedman.

To the right of the President was seated General Grant, and, to the left, Rev. Dr. Blackwood. At the head of the table were also seated the Presidents of the sister societies of the St. Andrew's, as follows:—General Robert Patterson, President of the Hibernia Society; Frederick Fairthorne, President of the Albion; and Horatio Gates Jones, President of the Saint David's.

Of the other distinguished gentlemen present were the following:—General D. H. Rucker, Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, United States Senator from New Jersey; Hon. George Sharswood, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Morton McMichael, Thomas A. Biddle, A. L. Snowden, MacGregor J. Mitchelson, Charles Muirhead, Thomas D. Smith, Daniel B. Cummings, Dr. Robert Burns, Peter Watson, George Young, Joseph W. Bullock, William G. Kline, John A. Macalester, John L. Neill, George M. Dallas, S. B. Waugh, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, J. C. Reiff, and others.

The entire company being seated, the Throne of Divine Grace was invoked by Rev. Dr. Blackwood fervently praying for the blessing of God to rest on the organization and all connected with it.

The good things which Augustin prepared for the occasion, in his usual proverbially excellent style, were then partaken of, and full justice done them. Every delicacy of the season was presented on the choice bill of fare, and the banquet was, in every respect, one in which epicurean connoisseurs might participate with much personal gratification and pleasure. During the dinner much social mirth, fun, and pleasantry prevailed, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all. The members of the Society were jubilant at the honor conferred on them by the attendance of their honored guest, a circumstance adding still further to their already exalted and proverbial reputation. They have been in existence one hundred and twenty-one years in this city, and their old records, bills, certificates of membership, and general memorandums, as exhibited to us last night by Mr. McCammon, in a remarkable state of preservation, presented some singular and vivid reminiscences of the past.

The dinner over, the regular toasts of the evening were offered, and responded to by speech or song, as below mentioned:—

1. The Immortal Memory of St. Andrew.

2. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Long may she reign over a peaceful realm, beloved by her subjects—a model of every domestic virtue.

3. The President of the United States.

General Grant arose to respond, and was received with nine hearty and enthusiastic cheers. He then said:—

"I am more pleased than I expected to see the manner in which I have been received by you all. I expected to have a great deal of pleasure, but my anticipations have been more than realized."

Thomas E. Harkins was then called on by the President for a national song, and that gentleman then gave in fine style the sterling composition entitled, "The Flag of Our Union Forever," which was received with much applause.

4. The Army and Navy of the United States.—Victorious over foreign foes and domestic traitors on every field and on every sea. Long may it be ere their services are again required to defend their hearths and homes.

Responded to by General Robert Patterson, who said the army had spoken for itself in the War of the Revolution, of 1812, of Mexico, and lately through the victories in the late Rebellion, brought about by the distinguished and honored guest of the evening. (Applause.) He therefore considered it unnecessary to say anything further in response to the sentiment, whilst he was thankful for the honor conferred on him by being designated to answer it.

The 5th, "The National Government," was responded to by the Hon. A. G. Cattell, who in a most graphic manner depicted the power and influence of our Government, passing a high eulogium upon republican institutions. His allusion to the territorial extent and material wealth of the nation, and of the patriotic devotion and self-sacrificing spirit of our people, was most appropriate. His concluding thought, as to the dignity and responsibilities of American citizenship, was most beautiful and impressive.

The next toast, "Pennsylvania, and its metropolis—Philadelphia," was assigned to his Honor the Mayor, and it is needless to say that the response from Mr. McMichael was well timed and forcible. The reputation of the Mayor as an after-dinner speaker is as well established as his genial wit and humor, both of which were brilliantly illustrated in his response last night.

7. Free Schools and Enlightened Free Press—Essential to the permanency of our republican institutions. Responded to by A. L. Snowden, Esq.

In rising to respond to the toast, Mr. Snowden said:—At any time, Mr. President, and under any ordinary circumstances, I should feel hesitation in responding to a sentiment so full of interest to each one of us and so vitally affecting the interest of the country we all hold so dear, but upon this memorable occasion, before gentlemen distinguished in the various learned professions—judges in the land, grave senators, upon whose shoulders the mantle of authority has long rested with honor, and before him the Great Captain of the age, the elect and the hope of a great free people—to be called upon in such a presence fills me with the most profound embarrassment. With your kind indulgence, I shall endeavor to present some few observations that, I hope, may not be entirely impertinent to the occasion or the toast you have just drank.

With your permission I shall give a little more liberal or enlarged significance to the idea of the toast by making "free schools" to mean a general proper education of the people as being, in conjunction with an enlightened free press, essential to the preservation of free institutions. Government, in its primary significance, means force, power; and where the whole authority rests in the hands of "the few," a general education of the masses is not needed to secure permanency to institutions.

But where the noblest form of human government exists, a Government that derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, then it becomes an essential element to success that the people—the fountain of all authority—be trained to a right popular education, to right habits of thinking, and thus be led to adopt right principles of action.

The grand foundation stones upon which the republic rests are intelligence and virtue. Hence, fireside training, school-houses and colleges are more important to the growth and prosperity of American republicanism than are our banks, chambers of commerce, or even our army and navy. As the great educational power of the land our literature stands pre-eminent. The books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, and songs of a people are the sure index of the national life. Hence the great importance that the literature of our land be kept pure, healthful, and manly.

If the five hundred millions of papers and periodicals that annually issue from our press be given over to Mammon and uncleanness; if their columns alternate in giving currency to the drippings of French morals or bungling German metaphysics; if a blind and brawling party press be allowed unchecked to infuse its own rancor into the hearts and minds of the people—then will the graveyard of history soon contain another mound to tell the mournful story of the great republic. On the other hand, let the literature of our land, appreciating its lofty mission, be pervaded in all its departments by a pure and vigorous life; let the tone of personal abuse, that has driven many of our noblest men from political life, "give place to a manly grappling with principle, and manly courtesy to men," and the future of our country is secured beyond peradventure. Oh! the dignity, the high vocation of an independent free press. There are noble men in our land who, appreciating their mission, are laboring for its accomplishment. The future will rise up and call them blessed.

We can give but this brief synopsis of Mr. Snowdens' charming and eloquent address, which was one of the most instructive and brilliant it has ever been our pleasure to hear.

8. Our Sister Societies.—May they outlive the pyramids, ever hallowed with the sunshine of charity and love. Responded to by Horatio Gates Jones, of the St. David's Society.

9. Our Departed Brethren.—(Drank in silence.)

10. The memory of Wallace, Burns, and Scott.

Song—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace Bled," by John Gibson, second Vice-President.

11. The Land of Cakes.—We are proud of Scotland. Energy, freedom, education, and religion have made her a bright star in the galaxy of nations.

Response—MacGregor J. Mitchelson, Esq.—Song, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." Mr. T. E. Harkins.

12. The Lassies—God bless them!

Response—Mr. McKean—Song, "Green Grow the Rushes O."

These concluded the regular toasts of the evening, and General Grant and General Rucker then took their departure, amidst enthusiastic cheering. They expressed themselves as delighted with the evening's entertainment, and, taking seats in a carriage at the door, were driven to the residence of General Rucker, in West Philadelphia.

Volunteer toasts were then given, and short speeches made by Judge Sharswood, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. D. C. McCammon, and others, and the affair did not terminate until after midnight, when the members joined hands and sang, with expression and effect, "Auld Lang Syne."

General Grant this morning left Philadelphia for Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 90¾; Canton Co., 50; Erie, 39¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 88¾; New York Central, 129¾; Illinois Central, 41¾; Cumberland preferred, 139. Virginia 6s, 57¾; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Hudson River, 31; 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107⅝; do. new, 110⅝; 10-40s, 103¾; Gold, 135. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾. $300,000 in gold were taken to-day at 135 1-16.

NEW YORK.

The Retirement of John T. Hoffman as Mayor.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

As the resignation of John T. Hoffman as Mayor of the city was announced to take effect at noon yesterday, a number of his friends and the attaches of his office congregated in the large room of the Mayor's office shortly before the hour at which their official relations were to cease. The last official act of the retiring Mayor was the swearing in of William M. Tweed as Supervisor for the ensuing term. Immediately after twelve o'clock the doors of the private office were thrown open and the attaches of the department entered, when Mr. G. W. Morton announced that they had come to take formal leave, and to tender to his Honor their heartfelt thanks for his kindness to them in the past, and to assure him of their earnest desire for his future prosperity and welfare.

Mr. Hoffman briefly thanked them for the evidences of regard which they had shown, and stated that when he entered upon the duties of the office of Mayor and made his appointments, he determined to make no removals or changes as long as their duties were properly attended to, and the fact that no changes or removals had taken place was sufficient evidence that they had satisfactorily performed their duties. He assured them of his lasting gratitude and regard for them, individually and collectively, and expressed his willingness to prove his friendship for them at any time when occasion may offer. He then shook each one by the hand as they passed out of the room.

The episode was, indeed, affecting, and bore the appearance more of a family separation than of a merely official one. A committee of the Board of Aldermen and a number of the leading members of the press and other well-known citizens waited upon Mr. Hoffman and expressed their feelings of mingled regret and satisfaction at his departure from the office of Mayor and at his advancement to the office of Chief Executive of the State. Alderman Coman, President of the Board, was duly installed as acting Mayor, and the duties of the office will be discharged by him until the person elected to the position shall have been officially declared and inaugurated.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—This morning the third special venire, consisting of twenty-five names, which was issued yesterday, was returned. The waiting juror having been obtained, Mr. Brooke renewed and pressed his application of yesterday for a continuance of the case because of the absence of a material witness for the defense, which was refused.

The jurors were sworn or affirmed, and the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Gallon, read the indictment to them, giving the prisoner into their charge. Upon the motion of Assistant District Attorney Hagert, the witnesses, both for the Commonwealth and the prisoner, were excluded from the Court-room, and kept in separate rooms until called to the witness stand. Mr. Brooke objected to having the witnesses for the prisoner placed in a distinct room, because that course would point out to the Commonwealth who his witnesses were, which he denied the right of the Court to do, though he was willing to have them excluded from the court-room. The judges overruled this objection, saying that when witnesses were in attendance at the trial of a cause the Court had the right to command their presence.

Mr. Hagert opened the case for the Commonwealth, premising that though the indictment charged the crime of murder upon three persons, William Nellis, James Trainer, and Gerald Eaton, yet only the last of them was now on trial, Nellis having claimed a separate trial, and Trainor having fled the jurisdiction and being still at large. He commented briefly upon the law of homicide, and gave a concise sketch of the facts of the killing as it was expected to prove them, saying that he had no doubt the jury would find it to be a wilful, premeditated murder. These facts we will give as developed by the testimony of the witnesses.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of Timothy Heenan at the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 14th of June last, and found a gunshot wound about an inch and a half below the ensiform cartilage, which is a continuation of the breast bone; the ball passed inwards and to the right, wounding the lower part of the right lobe of the liver, wounding the duodenum, which is the beginning of the small intestine; the ball then deflected, passed through the large muscles of the back, and had been extracted immediately above the hip-bone, three inches to the right of the spine; the deceased came to his death in consequence of this gunshot wound, the immediate cause being hemorrhage and inflammation.

Dr. E. R. Hutchins sworn—On the morning of June 13, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I was called to see a man at Smith's tavern, southeast corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, and found Heenan lying there in a back room, wounded just above the navel; I suggested that he should be immediately sent to the Hospital; I saw him no more; Alderman Dougherty called me to see the wounded man, whom I never knew before.

Alderman William Dougherty sworn—I knew Timothy Keenan; I last saw him at the Hospital; he was dead; I was present when Dr. Shapleigh made the post mortem examination of the body of Timothy Keenan; on Thursday night, June 11 last, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, passing down from Walnut street to Prune, on Fifth, at the corner of Prune, I met two friends of mine, Mr. Keish and Mr. Tatham; I passed over to them, and we began talking; in a few minutes the prisoner, a man named Nellis, and one they called "Sugar Jim," who, I believe, is Trainor, came up Fifth and went up Prune towards Sixth, to Trainor's, a public house, called the Carpenter House; three or four minutes afterwards I heard the report of six shots in the neighborhood of Trainor's house; some few minutes after these shots were fired seven or eight men came from the direction of the house, and some out of it, and some stood on one side of the street and some on the other; as they passed down Prune street towards Fifth, I heard one of them say, "You go on the other side;" I was then standing in Keish's doorway, at the corner of Fifth and Prune streets, and cannot say that Eaton was among this party; we stepped out on the pavement, when Mr. Tatham walked to the corner, and in consequence of something said by him, Mr. Keish and myself and Mr. Tatham went to the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets; there I found Trainor pushing Eaton out of Smith's public house; this house is on the southeast corner of Fifth and Spruce streets; Eaton had a pistol in his hand; after pushing him out as far as the curb, Heenan, the deceased, came to the door of Smith's house, inside of which he had been; Eaton levelled a pistol at Heenan, but Trainor threw his arm up, making the remark, "Not now;" Trainor backed Eaton up Fifth street, across Spruce, and an intoxicated man named Hewing started after Eaton and Trainor; Heenan called Hewing back, and on the north side of Spruce street caught hold of him and asked him to come back; after Eaton and Trainor had gone up Fifth street, some twenty feet past Spruce, there were two reports of a pistol; I crossed toward the northwest corner, looking at the parties who were firing, who were Eaton and Trainor; both; who fired the first two shots I don't know; the third shot was fired by Trainor and the fourth by Eaton; by the time the fourth shot was fired Heenan was walking up Fifth street after Fleming, Eaton, and Trainor; at the fourth shot Heenan stopped for a second and started on after them, and said to them, "You d—n cuss, why don't you wait;" some eight or ten shots were fired; when I got on the west side of the way I found Nellis there, and walked beside him; by this time Eaton, Trainor, and Nellis, and others had run up Fifth street; Nellis went up the street on the west side of the way, but did not run; the others ran up the east side; when I went on the east side where Heenan and Fleming were, I took hold of the latter for the purpose of getting him down to Spruce street; Heenan went over to Smith's corner and was found to be shot; I then had him carried to the Hospital.

The testimony of the Alderman was not concluded when the Court took a recess.

—Booth's new theatre contains dressing-rooms for the actors and actresses that are pronounced sumptuous.

—They shoot swans in Virginia and sell them in market for $2·50.

—The New Jersey Camden and Amboy monopoly expires with this year.

—The Queen of Prussia has crowned Mad'lle Nilsson with a golden coronet.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Collapse of an Insurance Concern General Grant's Trip to Boston —Snow in the Southwest.

Financial and Commercial

FROM TENNESSEE.

No Bounties to Federal Troops—Collapse of a Fire Insurance Company.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1.—The Senate bill appropriating bounties to Tennessee Federal soldiers, involving several millions of dollars, was killed in the House yesterday.

Something of a sensation transpired here yesterday in the collapse of the Southern Fire Insurance Company. The concern was started two years since by a few Northern men, and by adroit management, and the sanction of a name calculated to appeal to those living south of Mason and Dixon's line, had extended its business over a large portion of the South. The company was on the mutual plan, and a recent call for fifty per cent. on the cash premiums excited the suspicion of some of the stockholders, which resulted in an investigation disclosing, it is alleged, a rotten and fraudulent concern.

An injunction was applied for and granted yesterday, and the office is now in the hands of a receiver. The stockholders will lose all the cash premiums already paid in.

FROM BOSTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Grant and the Hubbites—They Wish to Demonstrate.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The following correspondence explains itself:—

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1868.—To General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.—The City Council of Boston having with much pleasure heard of your intention to visit this city, has directed me to extend to you its hospitalities. When the city authorities are informed of your approach they will wait upon you to ascertain your wishes in this respect.

"Respectfully, yours,

"NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
"Mayor of Boston."

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1868.—To His Honor Mayor Shurtleff—Dear Sir:—Your despatch inviting me to the hospitalities of Boston was duly received. I cannot say by what train I will reach Boston. I fully appreciate your kindness, however, and that of the citizens of your city in extending the hospitalities they have, but would ask to be excused from any and all public demonstrations. I have accepted an invitation to the St. James to stay during my visit, where I will be happy to receive such citizens as may call.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Destructive Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The storage warehouse of J. M. Bloomfield & Co. was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The warehouse contained a large amount of property valued at about $150,000, most of which was either totally destroyed or badly damaged by water. Among the property were 400 barrels of flour, a large quantity of grain, household furniture, and a great variety of other articles. Bloomfield & Co.'s loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. The building is owned by James H. Luzcas, and valued at $150,000.

The Merchants' Exchange

yesterday adopted resolutions approving the bill now before Congress favoring the uniting of telegraphing with the Postal Department of the Government, and expressing the belief that such union will work a practical solution of the evils of the present telegraph system.

FROM READING.

Establishment of Free Reading Rooms.

READING, Dec. 1.—A large meeting was held last evening at Library Hall to devise means to establish free reading rooms for young men and mechanics. G. A. Nicholls presided, and most of the prominent clergy were present. Plans were suggested for locating the proposed association in rooms in the Reading Library building, and a committee was appointed to arrange the preliminaries.

This is the first uniformly cold day of the season, the thermometer at 7 A. M. marking 29½ degrees, and at 10 A. M. 31 degrees. The wind is northwest, with indications of snow, and ice is forming in exposed localities.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 1—A. M.—Consols for money, 94¼; for account, 92¾ (ex dividend); United States Five-twenties, 74½. Erie, 27. Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—A. M.—Cotton market quiet; the sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales; shipments from Bombay to the 27th ult., since last report, 27,000 bales. Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, Dec. 1—A. M.—Cotton closed last evening at 127 francs on the spot and 125 francs to arrive.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 1—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for account, ex-dividend. United States Five-twenties quiet at 74½. Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—P. M.—Cotton steady; sales of 15,000 bales. Cheese, 66s. Lard firm. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d.

HAVRE, Dec. 1—P. M.—Cotton dull, both on the spot and to arrive; sales at 124½ francs, to arrive.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec. 1 1868.

There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 5@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@9 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to discount moderately, and most of their customers are accommodated. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were unsettled. Government securities were ¼ per cent. lower. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for 6s of 1881; 111 for '62 5-20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 107¾ for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 110¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were active. Reading sold at 49¾, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, no change; 67 was bid for Norristown; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 30¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 39. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 16¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22½ for Spruce and Pine; 46¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change. 236 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 116 for Southwark; and 71 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20¼ for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS

20 sh C & Am.....128

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 3series.....107¾ | 100 sh Reading.....49⅝
$700 Leh N 6s, '84.....82 | 200 do.....b5.49⅝
25 sh C & Am.....b5.18⅞ | 100 do.....b5&int.49⅝
4 sh Acad Music.....96 | 12 sh Penna R.....b5.54⅝
50 sh Mech Bk.....81½ | 100 sh N Y & Mid.....45⅝
100 sh Leh N.....b60.19½ | 700 sh Ocean Oil.....1⅝

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Gardner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	.	135¼	11·50	.	135¼
11·07 "	.	135	12·05 P. M.	.	135⅛
11·25 "	.	135¼	12·06 "	.	135¼
11 30 A. M.	.	135¼			

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115; old 5-20s, do., 111@111½; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¾@107⅞; do., 1865, 107¾@107¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, 110¼@110½; do., 1868, 110¾@110⅝; 10-40s, 105¼@106. Gold, 135¼.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald,

"The approaching session of Congress, the report of the illness of Napoleon, the new complications in Spain, the decrease of specie in the New York banks, and several other matters were more or less quoted as the cause of a firm opening of gold yesterday. The price at 10 o'clock was 135¼, from which it temporarily advanced to 135⅝, receding to 135⅛ before the termination of business at 5 o'clock. The gold gamblers are ever ready to take hold of any pretence for a change in the markets and they kept the price quite variable to-day. The volume of business in gold was small, and the demand by borrowers feeble. Loans were made flat for borrowing, and at two to five per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $16 933,000 the gold balances $1,5.2,889, and the currency balances $2 146 351.

"The Government gold was awarded in one lot at 135 13-100.

"The money market was abundantly supplied throughout the day. The banks were doing more at six per cent. on call loans to best houses. Between stock houses the rate was five and six. Among private bankers five and six were the rates on prime and mixed collaterals. Exceptional cases at four per cent. embraced loans of balances left over from Saturday undisturbed. Towards the close of banking hours a little more demand was reported, but there is idle money enough to meet it without a change of rates. The beginning of a new month stimulates inquiry, while the settlement of books for the year will also have an effect in rendering money more active. Foreign exchange was dull, and prime bankers' was quoted from 109¾@109⅞, although one very large transaction took place at 109 5-16. Commercial paper was without any new feature."

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.....	128¾	Western Union T.	39⅞
N. Y. and E. R.....	37½	Cleveland and Tol.	100¾
Phil. and Read. R...	48¾	Tol. & Wabash R...	68⅝
Mich. S and N. I. R.	88¼	Mil. & St. P. com...	70¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	87½	Adam Express Co	50
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	23½
Chic and N. W. prf.	87½	U. S. Express.....	47
Chi. and R. I. R....	107¼	Tennessee 6s.....	68½
Pits. F. W. and Chi.	110½	Gold.....	135¼

Market steady.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD is being pushed forward with most remarkable energy. Fourteen hundred and fifty miles of the railroad between Omaha and Sacramento are now in successful operation. There are only about three hundred miles yet to build, of which two hundred miles are graded and ready for the rails. First mortgage bonds of Union Pacific Railroad for sale at 102 and interest, and first mortgage bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South Third

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Grant and Democracy.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

On a par with the cowardly effort of the *World*, and other weak-kneed professed Democrats, to sacrifice our candidates during the late campaign, is the unheard-of and demoralizing proposition now made by certain parties in the country to lay the Democracy of the land at the feet of the smoke-enveloped Accident who has lately been elevated to the Presidential chair. It seems strange to us that men professedly gifted with sense—with patriotism—with love of country, and belief in the principles of Democracy, should now, above all other times, urge the disbandment of the Democratic party—urge the grounding of our arms, and submitting ourselves as willing captives to the power we all detest.

The country is torn and bleeding. Finances are shattered as never before. The Constitution is now, as it has been for years, ignored. The principles which alone have made this country great are the principles of Democracy, and while the people are striving against almost insurmountable obstacles to restore the country to its once proud position, it seems to us criminally wicked for any man, professing to be a Democrat, to urge the banding over of the gallant army of freemen, which has the past year so earnestly waged war against despotism, to the care and keeping of a man or party in antagonism to the interests of the people and the welfare of the country. The late campaign has been one of terrible endeavor. But for the cowardice and treachery of those in high places in the Democratic party, but for the inexcusable action of the *World* and its effort to demoralize the party during a most important contest, the Democratic vote of the United States would now have been a quarter million stronger than it is at present.

The Democracy have made the best fight this year they have ever made. As Democrats we have worked against opposition, the like of which was never known to or placed before a political party in the world. The purse of the country, in the hands of wicked, corrupt, unprincipled men, has been against us. The aristocracy of the land, with purses plethoric with plunder, have worked upon the wants and sufferings of the people. The powers of the Government have been turned against the people; but despite all this, the cause of Democracy has been steadily increasing, and to-day the Democratic vote of the country is stronger than ever before since the confederation of States, which can only be restored to their place and power through the supremacy of Democracy.

We did not vote for Grant. We did not urge his election. We worked against him because we had no confidence in his ability, his honesty, or his integrity. We did all in our power to defeat him, believing it was for the interests of the country that he should be defeated. We worked against him and against the men he is in league with: against the party he is professing to lead, because we knew the party to be corrupt, wicked, and unprincipled, as never was party before; because we had no faith in the ability of Grant or his backers to carry us through the coming year, or the honesty of the party that makes of him but a catspaw for the benefit of designing men. Our war against Grant was an honest one; it was an earnest one; it was one that we believed necessary; but the purse, the sword, and the Puritanism of the land have triumphed for a time, and though the gains of the Democracy have been great, they have not been sufficient to overcome the opposition it had to cope with.

We must go on with the fight the next four years, or till liberty shall again be restored to our country. For one, we do not intend to submit to Grant or his dictation, except it be in accordance with law. For one, we most earnestly protest against discontinuing the warfare of Democracy against Republicanism; and in behalf of the people whose cause is our cause, whose liberties are our liberties, we shall prosecute the contest for the right with unabated vigor, till our rights be given us, and till the Confederation of States, born of patriotism in the days agone, be restored to the proud position it once held. We have no confidence in Grant, neither have the Republicans. We have no confidence in any man who is not true to his party, his principles, and his profession. We have no confidence in any man who, for the sake of power, place, position, or a price, would forsake the principles he long had professed to believe in. But we had rather be disappointed in Grant than have the country go on as it has been going for the past few years. We had rather Grant would prove himself the statesman, the patriot, and the man of genius some claim that he is, than to have the country distracted and at unrest, as is now the case. We had rather a million times that events would prove us in the wrong, than to have our country suffering as it has been suffering for the few years that it has been laboring under Republican rule. If Grant, by his own genius, or by the aid of wisdom from any higher power, can restore the country to its peace and prosperity, then, and not till then, shall we be willing to give him credit for genius, for patriotism, for honesty, and for stability of purpose. We are willing to aid him by all the lawful means in our power, but we are not willing to ground arms and say that we shall not criticize him or his party, or that our party shall be thrown before the wheels of this smoking Juggernaut. We are willing to endorse that which he may do which is right, as we most certainly shall condemn that which may be wrong, or which we may believe to be wrong. If Grant's words and acts are these of wisdom and love for the people, then shall we give him credit. If he proves himself to be more of a patriot than a partisan; if he proves to love his country more and his party less; if he proves to be actuated by that high and holy love for the right which is not at present found in the Republican party, then no man in all the land will yield him more obedience or speak in better terms of him than ourselves. We shall interpose no obstacle or argument between him and the right. He is now President. It is for him to save the country, or help ruin it. It is for him to be a man or a tool. It is for him to be a patriot or a plunderer. And as time rolls by, and his acts prove him to be worthy of confidence, so shall that confidence be given him as he may be worthy of it. We ask for none of his patronage. We ask for no place at his disposal, nor do we fear any bastiles he may have the turning of keys upon. Grant is not a Democrat; we are. He is not in sympathy with the Democracy; we are. He *is* in sympathy with men who have helped ruin the country; we are not. He is in sympathy with those who love place and power more than they love patriotism and liberty; we are not. He is in sympathy with the bondholder, the usurpers of power, the men who care more for self than others; we are not. We want none of his offices; we would not sell the *Democrat* for a price, as would many others. We would not cease our warfare against wrong, in behalf of Democracy, to please General Grant or any man upon the face of the earth. And in this feeling we well know that millions of Democrats in the land stand by us, to endorse and to defend the principles which we have so long defended, and which we are determined to defend in the future.

Let there be no more talk of turning over the Democratic party to Grant in hopes to make a Democrat of him. The Republicans have won him openly and squarely. On them and theirs rests the responsibility for the next four years. If it is in the power of the Republican party to save the country, then that party is better than we think it is. But, in God's name, let us not as Democrats weaken ourselves, weaken our party by this desertion of principles in hopes to gain a share of the pickings and stealings which are at the disposal of the Executive. Let us not, as did Esau in the days of old, sell our birthright of States, of liberty, of principle, of Democracy, for a mess of pottage, or for the ashes which Grant has in his power to knock from the official cigar which he holds to consume. Rather let us stand by our principles, and defend them to the last. Let us stand by our principles to hold in check the party in power, that all may the sooner be well.

The "Anti-Slavery Standard."

From the N. Y. World.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, which feebly fights windmills such as slavery, cannibalism, witch-burning, and like issues that obtained twenty years ago, but which utterly ignores whatever pertains to the live present, is very much vexed with the *World*, because, in its vocation as a newspaper, it is the recognized organ of whatever pertains to the various movements now in progress for the advancement of women and women's interests. If the *World* would only join with the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and howl about slavery as it once existed in New England, or slavery as it once obtained in Texas, all right; but to take note of what is now doing to bring intelligent, taxpaying white women somewhere near the platform of "rights" upon which the flat feet of negroes are about to be nailed if radicalism has its will, is something which excites the indignation of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. But we find in that paper of last Saturday a circular, signed by Mary Grew, Louisa A. Dorsey, and fifteen or twenty more women, soliciting contributions of "coffee, tea, sugar, oysters, celery, boiled chickens (for salad), eggs, butter, cream, biscuits, cake (especially home made cake)," and also money, and these women declare that the contributions are for the support of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. The women are thus at liberty to contribute boiled chickens and money for the support of the *Standard;* but when it comes to receiving anything in return, suffrage for instance, the *Standard* returns the cold shoulder for the boiled chickens and sneers in pay for salad. If there is a work against which we strongly advise women, it is holding charity tea-fairs for the support of such sheets as the *Standard*. Don't give them an egg.

Humors of Hahn.

From the N. Y. World.

The Honorable Michael Hahn is a resident of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana. Hahn, humor, and history curiously combine in the following brief narrative:—In 1861 Hahn was a rampant Rebel, who presented flags to the New Orleans regiments that marched to the defense of Richmond. In 1862 Hahn was one of the two members of Congress whom Butler, by advice from Washington, caused to be elected in Louisiana. In 1863, Hahn, by appointment of Banks, was Military Governor of Louisiana. In 1864 Hahn, under the Lincoln-Banks reconstruction of Louisiana, was elected Governor of the State, and the reconstructed Legislature chose Hahn a United States Senator. In 1866, Hahn was one of the wounded martyrs in the radical riot of August in New Orleans. And after having done, and been, and suffered all these things, it is one of the hugest humors of the whole reconstruction farce that this same Hahn should have been whitewashed by a special act of Congress and relieved from his Rebel disabilities only in July of 1868. It was hardly worth while to have gone through so much to have come out with so little. Evidently, Hahn feels this now, for after his flag presentations, his seatless Congressional career, his worthless Governorship, his barren Senatorship, and his bogus martyrdom, he at last reaches the real elevation and true honor of a genuine editorship. Yes, Hahn has become the editor of the New Orleans *Republican*, and so announces himself in a salutatory which appears in that paper November 20. In this salutatory he says:—

"Having been on terms of personal friendship and frequent intercourse with General Grant for a number of years past, I speak with confidence—nay, with certainty—when I say that his entrance into power heralds a new era in the political circumstances of the times. Henceforth public opinion is to be free; every man is to be protected in his political opinions, wherever he be and whatever they are. He shall not only have the right to enjoy his opinions, but to assert them and support them by his vote, his influence, and free publication. In fact, he shall be protected in all his rights, and feel as secure as if he belonged to the most powerful and intolerant faction in the locality in which he may reside."

If these words are prophecy, they are pregnant with promise to the down-trodden, disfranchised citizens of the South. It will, indeed, be "a new era in the political circumstances of the times" in that region if "every man is to be protected in his political opinions," and if he is permitted not only to "enjoy his opinions, but to assert them and support them by his vote." But in such event, what becomes of reconstruction? What becomes of Hahn and other adventurers whom reconstruction has not only made governors and Congressmen and Senators and saints and martyrs, but has even raised to the honor and dignity of editors?

The Press Prosecutions in Paris.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A certain lecturer once attributed to the family of mankind two distinctly separate natures—human nature and French nature, and announced the latter as the topic of his lecture. Were he now to repeat it he might find fresh illustrations in the account which we published yesterday of the recent extraordinary press prosecutions in Paris. In the trial of the Baudin case, which came to a close on the 15th instant, the charge against the defendants, their adroit replies to the inquisitorial interrogatory of the President of the court, the caustic eloquence of their counsel and the strange verdicts rendered, compose a legal and historical curiosity of the greatest interest. The defendants were charged with having "practised manœuvres within the realm with the object of holding up the Government to hatred and contempt." The kind of interrogatory to which, according to the peculiar custom of French courts, they were subjected, may be inferred from one or two examples.

Thus Mr. Quentin, editor of the *Réveil*, was closely questioned as to his motives and those of his son in wearing a red *cacheuez*, or comforter, at the commemoration of the funeral of Baudin, who was killed at the barricades when Louis Napoleon made his *coup d'état*. The same editor was also asked why he made a speech at Baudin's grave, and what were the words he uttered? His reply was:—"The prosecution has no substance; it is founded on nothing. You prosecute me for making a speech, and you want me to tell what the speech was." The cross-examination of the defendants was followed by a speech by the *Avocat Impérial*, who developed at enormous length his theme that they were guilty of "a regularly organized plan to attack the very principle of the Government under the pretense of doing honor to Baudin's memory."

Mr. Crémieux, in defending Mr. Quentin, demonstrated the absurdity of the prosecution of his client for a speech of which the *Procureur Impérial* could not produce either the text or the substance. He said "the Government had brought the 21 of December into court, and he would exercise a counsel's privilege to speak about it." Among the strongest points of the philippic into which he then launched was his declaration that "it was nothing to the purpose to say that December 2 had been 'absolved.' So had the 18th Brumaire. How many millions of suffrages had proclaimed first the consulate for life and afterwards the empire? But crime could not be absolved by a catch vote, and certainly not the greatest of all crimes, that of laying a soldier's violent hand upon the national representation. Sixteen years later (here Mr. Crémieux said with marked emphasis, 'I beg you to observe the date'), the representatives of the people drove out the author of the 18th Brumaire." In conclusion, Mr. Crémieux said:—"Let the second empire erect as many statues as it likes to its favorites, and let posterity respect them as it might see fit, but let the vanquished of 1851 be at liberty to pay simple funeral honor to the dead. France was a great and glorious nation, which must be taken as it was, with all its good qualities and defects. France, like Neptune, would sometimes stride across the world in three days, and then, frightened at her own progress, she would come back again and suffer herself to be guided instead of guiding. But it should be remembered that three days might repair all losses; the future was with progress." Mr. Emanuel Arago and Mr. Gambetta were no less severe than Mr. Crémieux in their invectives against the Government. All the counsel availed themselves to the utmost of the capital opportunity the Government had foolishly enough afforded them of arraigning December 2 before the bar of public opinion, and of hurling at it terrific indictments, which will be copied by the press throughout the world and stereotyped for the perusal of posterity.

It is difficult to resist the conviction that in these press prosecutions in Paris, Napoleon III has committed mistakes similar to those of Charles X and of Louis Philippe. It remains to be seen whether such mistakes will prove as fatal to the Bonapartes as they proved to the Bourbons and to the Orleans. We know, however, that history repeats itself in all nations, and oftenest in France.

Mr. Disraeli and the Peerage.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Disraeli has refused the peerage offered him by the Queen—for under the circumstances the offer must, of course, have proceeded directly and spontaneously from her Majesty. But while declining the honor which the Queen has wished to confer upon him, he has accepted the mark of the royal favor conveyed in the writ which creates Mrs. Disraeli a peeress in her own right, "by the style and title of Viscountess Beaconsfield, of Beaconsfield, in the county of Buckinghamshire, which county has now been represented in Parliament by Mr. Disraeli for nearly a quarter of a century. We are not surprised to hear of the original offer, the refusal, or the arrangement which was ultimately effected. It is in accordance with precedent that when a statesman has filled high office for as long as Mr. Disraeli has done during his three terms, the honors of the peerage should be tendered him. At the present juncture, too, it is quite probable that the Queen, whose personal sympathies with the Tories in the matter of the Irish Church are notorious, designed this special mark of her favor as a reward to the Premier for his energetic defense of the threatened institution. In either case, in view of the probable expulsion of the Ministry from office within a few weeks, it was more graceful that the offer should be made to-day than after the serious conflict in Parliament had commenced.

It is not astonishing that Mr. Disraeli should have declined the proffered peerage. To a man of his restless and energetic nature, and untiring capacity for work, the House of Lords would be political annihilation. While few members of the Lower House have ever been gifted with greater powers of sarcasm and invective, few have ever so invariably restrained themselves more rigidly within the proprieties of debate. But the dull decorum of the House of Lords, rarely enlivened by more than a passing breath of animation, renders it no place for Mr. Disraeli. Besides, his presence in the Commons is absolutely essential to the well-being of his party. We are inclined to fancy, indeed, that the days of Prime Ministers in the Upper House are numbered, but at all events in this case it was out of the question to leave the Commons.

The Tory party has now either to "educate" itself or to fight gallantly to the last, and then capitulate with the honors of war. In either case, it stands in need of its leader's presence in the battle-field itself. As it is now, all the honor implied in the grant of a peerage is conferred upon Mr. Disraeli through his wife, while he will still be able to retain a seat on one of the front benches in the House of Commons—whether that to the right or left of the Speaker's chair will be known in a few days more.

We are told that the London journals unite in 'eulogizing the career" of the Premier, in commenting on the affair. Now if Liberal journals can be found to join anybody in speaking well of Mr. Disraeli, either the millennium must be at hand, or they must feel so confident of victory as to be full of charity towards a foe whom they already look upon as half slain.

Erie.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our early and steadfast devotion to the Erie Railroad when it was as yet an unsatisfied aspiration—the many columns we wrote in its behalf, and the little money we gladly contributed to help to build it—little enough for the road, but quite a sum for us—impel us to an utterance provoked by the decline of its fortunes. We shall take the utmost care to tell truth that the public should know, without subjecting ourselves to indictment for libel or imprisonment for contempt of court.

The real cost of the Erie Road was about $50,000,000, whereof the State freely gave $3,000,000. Add $10,000,000 outlay for branches honestly constructed or purchased for the good of the concern, and not especially of its directors, and then suppose the $3,000,000 given by the State to have been used up in contingencies, and the road and appendages should stand this day as having cost its stockholders $60,000,000.

Its gross income, after the deduction of stealings, is officially reported at about $15,000,000 per annum for several years back. Say that sixty per cent. of the gross earnings are absorbed in repairs and running expenses, and there remain for the stockholders $6,000,000 per annum, or ten per cent. on the net cost.

Why is it, then, that the stockholders have had no dividends for years, and that the stock is now selling at 40, which is probably more than it is worth?

Certainly not for want of business, as the gross receipts annually establish. We stopped over one day last winter at Middletown, close beside the Erie track; and we judged that a train passed that station every fifteen minutes—not less than eighty, at all events, within the twenty-four hours. Coal, lumber, milk, petroleum, cattle, swine, and almost every description of produce, filled car after car of these trains till some of them stretched a full quarter of a mile; while merchandise, manufactures, metals, machinery, etc., choked those that passed inland. This, to be sure, was on the eastern or seaboard division; but we spent a night last December at Great Valley, Cattaraugus county, and listened to the complaints of a lumberman of that locality, who said he had been all summer begging for cars to take his plank, boards, etc., eastward to market, and could never get half enough. He loaded whole trains, and paid whatever freight the directors saw fit to charge; yet his produce remained for months on his hands, when it was wanted at this city, and he wanted the pay for it, but the cars could not be had.

Why is it that Erie—built for far less than it would cost to-day—after paying its stockholders no dividends for years, is now selling at 40?

The answer is simply and surely this—Villany in high places. The road has been plundered on this hand and on that—by directors, by employés, by lawyers, by judges, and by legislators, till its stock may not be worth even the pittance it now commands. Pious villains have preyed upon it; profane villains have drained its lifeblood; judicial villains have broken its bones and sucked the marrow; in short, the devourers of widows' houses have had their will of it, with the result that we now see and deplore.

Is is not possible that some of these villains shall now be brought to justice and made to disgorge? Admit that the stockholders are robbed beyond recovery, does not the honor of our State inexorably demand it?

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

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Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
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For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
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Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
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Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS OF EVERY KIND,
with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for Bridal, Birthday, or Holiday Presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement as very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
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HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
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No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
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487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfect air tight; self-cleaning having no flues or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Heater or Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families hotels, or public institutions. In TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
DONNELLY vs DONNELLY
June Term, 1868. No. 22. In Divorce.
To MARY S. DONNELLY, Respondent:—
Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service of this notice having failed in consequence of your absence.
ROBERT P. DECHERT,
11 24 28 12 1 4 Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUBOIS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to
ELIZA DUBOIS, Executrix,
12 1 tu6t* No. 605 TASKER Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 6 P. M.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES Circulars sent and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No 78 BROADWAY, New York Post Office Box, 4264. 11 13 1m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

DEATH OF PHILIP F. KELLY, Esq.—Philip F. Kelly, of the house of P. F. Kelly & Co., bankers, northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets, died at his residence, No. 1630 Vine street, on Saturday evening, the 28th ult. Mr. Kelly was a self-made man, receiving his early education in the banking-house of E. W. Clark & Co. About the year 1855 he associated himself with the late Robert J. Ross, of Harrisburg, under the name of R. J. Ross & Co., for the transaction of a general banking business. Upon the death of Mr. Ross the house of P. F. Kelly & Co. was formed as their successors, and so continued until the present time. Within the last three years, Mr. Kelly's health being so poor, he was not actively engaged all the time in his business, but relied almost entirely upon his partner, Mr. Jamison, whose character is well known to the business community in this city. We presume he will continue the business at the old stand, as his partner did upon the dissolution of the house of R. J. Ross & Co.

—Within a few days past two cases of heavy defalcations, in two of our leading retail millinery establishments, have come to light. The first was by a female clerk in the employ of Aaron E. Carpenter, No. 54 N. Eighth street. It is alleged that she has been in the store a number of years, and had secured the confidence of her employer to such an extent that to have suspected her would have been a crime. Recently, however, the fact that a relative had opened a millinery store came to light, and on looking over the accounts for ten years past a series of petty pilfering, was discovered. It is said that she also purchased a dwelling in a fashionable quarter. Since this Wood & Cary, on Chesnut street, near Eighth, have ascertained that one of their clerks has removed, within two years, goods to the value of $15,000. Of course neither of the above cases will ever reach the public through the courts, as we understand restitution in both has been promised.

—The hearing in the contested election case in the Third Congressional District was commenced yesterday, before Aldermen Heins and Carpenter, who are acting as Commissioners to take testimony under the act of Congress. Certified copies of election papers were given in evidence, in which errors of calculation were alleged to the extent of 34 votes, and these changes, if allowed, will make a gain to that extent for the contestant, Mr. Myers.

—General Grant arrived at the West Philadelphia depot yesterday about 1 o'clock P. M. and immediately proceeded to the residence of General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster of this post, at Forty-first and Pine streets. The General left for New York this morning.

—The following vessels were in the port of Philadelphia at the close of the past week:—5 steamships, 4 ships, 23 barques, 16 brigs, and 22 schooners.

—The Lyle Monument Association met last evening at the hall of the Hibernia Fire Company.

—The committee of Councils to select a site for a House of Correction yesterday visited Hog Island.

—The new school building at Crown and Race streets was dedicated last evening. Speeches were delivered by Rev. John Chambers, Edward Shippen, and others.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—Erie had yesterday a new phase.

—Total registration in New York city, 172,708.

—The Ohio State Dental Association will assemble at Columbus to-day.

—The Rochester, N. Y., Union Market was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult.

—Jackson's Indian War report is pronounced by Washington officials as grossly exaggerated.

—$60,584,471 have been received at the Internal Revenue Department thus far, for the fiscal year.

—A jewelry store in Baltimore was yesterday robbed of two thousand dollars' worth of diamonds.

—The steamship Sacramento sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Panama, with $382,000 in treasure.

—Secretary McCulloch yesterday ordered the sale at auction of a half million of dollars in gold in New York.

—General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant, has returned to Washington, and continues in poor health.

—The civil war between the Liberals and Conservatives in Panama has been terminated in favor of the former.

—General Grant was present last evening at the meeting of St. Andrew's Society, and was received with great enthusiasm.

—The capital and business of the First National Bank of Dorchester have been merged in the Continental Bank of Boston.

—At the Erie Railway offices in New York yesterday the gates were closed, and no person was admitted save on urgent business.

—The St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore held its annual meeting yesterday, and elected Alexander Murdock President.

—Asher L. Smith, of Boston, was knocked down and robbed of fifteen hundred dollars and a gold watch on Sunday night.

—Mayor Hoffman, of New York, yesterday resigned his office into the hands of Thomas Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen.

—James English was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree, at Cleveland, of killing James Hobard last September.

—The schooner J. C. Runyon, from Philadelphia for Alexandria, Va., with coal, was lost on Hog Island Shoal on the 25th ult. Captain and crew saved.

—A meeting in behalf of Hester Vaughn, under sentence of death in this city, is to be held to-night in New York, at which Horace Greeley will preside.

—A party of Ku-Klux boarded a Tennessee railroad train on Friday night, and threatened to kill Conductor Crosier if he ever ran another train over the road.

—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, yesterday sent in his message to the Legislature, and takes an encouraging view of the position of affairs in the State.

—The North Carolina House of Representatives, yesterday, had under discussion a resolution petitioning Congress to remove disabilities from all citizens.

—George W. McLean, of the Government Secret Service Department, was yesterday committed to jail at Jersey City, on the charge of passing counterfeit money.

—It is believed among members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington that Johnson's negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims will fall through.

—Jeff. Davis' counsel, the infamous Robert Ould, yesterday made a motion, in the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, to quash the indictment against his Rebel client. Chief Justice Chase decided to hear argument on the motion on Thursday.

—Three hundred barrels of whisky were seized yesterday in Cincinnati, the lot being found to be from six to fifteen per cent. above proof degree marked on the gauger's certificate. The penalties are seizure of the whisky, imprisonment, and a fine of $200 per barrel.

—General Grant's majority in California is 506, but owing to informality in printing the name of a Republican elector, the Secretary of State refuses to certify his election. The matter will go to the Supreme Court. $2,000,000 are at stake, and the Democrats claim the bets unless the electoral vote for Grant and Colfax is unanimous.

FROM EUROPE BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Earl Russell has written a letter expressing regret at the defeat of Howell and Odger and other candidates of the workingmen.

The Dublin nomination (O'Connor) for Parliament from Sligo county was seconded by Rev. Mr. Conway, a Catholic priest, who in a speech declared that the Fenians in America were stronger in members and organizations than ever; and should the rights of Ireland be withheld they would act at once, and on landing all Ireland would join them.

It is credibly stated that the Emperor Napoleon is suffering from an attack of diabetes; that he cannot give full attention to business, and that the Empress takes daily a larger share in the details of administration, relieving the Emperor of many of burdens.

A dispatch from Bucharest announces that the change in the Roumanian Cabinet was brought about by Prussia assisting in the displacement of the war party.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—News received from Buenos Ayres states that the insurrection in the Argentine States of Corrientes has been suppressed.

Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, is at Genoa.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The Duke of Brabant is recovering from his severe illness.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times* of this morning comments with wonder on the rapid progress of the Pacific Railway, and, noting the extraordinary features of the road, commends the enterprise of the American people in overcoming obstacles heretofore deemed insurmountable, and explains the influence this great project will exercise on the commerce of the world.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—John P. Hale, the American Minister to Spain, is in this city consulting physicians with regard to his failing health.

BY THE CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The official account of the engagement between the troops and revolutionists, on the 24th instant, is as follows: The revolutionists attacked a small detachment of troops stationed in the town of Villa del Cobre, near Santiago, with their whole force, and succeeded in driving them from their position. The troops then took refuge in a church. Information concerning the attack was sent to Santiago, and troops and volunteers were immediately forwarded to Cobre. This reinforcement succeeded in surprising the revolutionists and retaking the town. The revolutionists lost sixty-three killed and many wounded. General Marcano, a Dominican, commanding the rebels, was killed and Colonel Perez severely wounded. The government lost three killed and ten wounded. Many dead bodies of revolutionists have since been found in ditches. All the small detachments of government troops have been called to join the main body.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Late advices from St. Domingo report all quiet on the Haytien frontier. The rebel General Orgando was severely wounded in the recent skirmish. Colonel Hevin, another rebel, was a prisoner, and had been sentenced to be shot, at Azua. The government troops continued to pursue with great activity, dispersing the bands of the Orgando faction, and had taken many rebel prisoners.

The elections were progressing quietly throughout the country.

Santa Anna intended to proceed from Puerto Plata to the capital. Colonel Falkans and Messrs. O'Sullivan and Prime arrived at St. Domingo from New York.

A revival of trade at Puerto Plata restored public confidence throughout the republic, and hopes are entertained of peace and prosperity.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The steamship Maryland sailed to-day for Baltimore.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Many American, English, French and other foreign residents of this city have joined the volunteers now in active service, and left for the seat of war.

Prominent citizens of Mexico here and an ex-minister of Maximilian deny that any Mexicans are implicated in this rebellion. Letters from Cubans and others residing in Mexico confirm this statement. The only foreigners who hold prominent positions among the revolutionists are Dominicans. All the Mexican refugees here seem to be quietly awaiting a change of government or a proclamation of general amnesty by Juarez to return to their country.

Later accounts of the fight at Villa del Cobre increase the number of rebel killed. A battalion composed of volunteers, army veterans and colored militia, sails to-morrow for Gibara, on the northern coast. A battalion of volunteers has been raised in Matanzas, and will immediately take the field. The town of Holquin, defended by only twenty-five soldiers and ten citizens, was attacked by one thousand rebels, and taken. The soldiers retired into the hospital, where they fortified themselves, and at the latest date still held out. Reinforcements have been sent to them.

Count Valmazada has commenced operations in the field. Up to the present time over five hundred persons, either actual rebels or compromised in some way by the rebellion, have presented themselves to Valmazada and received pardon. Only two prominent citizens of Puerto Principe joined the revolutionary party. One of them, Marquis Santa Lucea, has gone to Nuevitas, and the other, Senor Venveta, is at Moron. Both command rebel bands, and refuse to compromise or surrender.

General Meade's Report.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31, 1868.—Brevet Major General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

General: I herewith transmit for the information of the General-in-Chief a brief abstract of the operations under my command, whilst in charge of the late Third Military District, and subsequently in command of the Department of the South. War Department General Orders, No. 101, of date of December 28, 1867, assigned me to the command of the Third Military District, and on the 6th of January, 1868, I assumed the command, with the headquarters in this city. The Third Military District at that time consisted of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The condition of affairs was simply as follows:

In the State of Georgia a convention, elected under the reconstruction laws, was in session in Atlanta, but hampered and embarrassed for want of funds. In Alabama a convention had met, framed a constitution, nominated a ticket for State officers, and adjourned. In Florida an election had been held for members of a convention, but the body did not meet under the orders of my predecessor till the 20th of January.

[The report then details at length the various steps by which reconstruction was accomplished in the States named, and especially the connection of the district commanders therewith. It then continues as follows:]

The States comprising the district having been admitted to representation, orders were issued declaring the cessation of all intervention on the part of the military officer in civil affairs, and the troops had suffered greatly in the interior by the manner in which they had been dispatched and scattered and concentrated in railroad centres, from whence, in the event of their services being required, they could be promptly moved.

This movement proved very distasteful to the people and their civil authorities, who, having accustomed themselves to rely on the troops for maintaining order, were at first apprehensive of the consequences of their withdrawal. Instructions were received from the President and Secretary of War, confining the troops to the simple preservation of the peace, and that only after the civil authorities had exhausted all the means in their power and called on the military through the proper channels. It now became my embarrassing duty to decline using the forces under my command and to impress on all parties the altered condition of affairs. Soon after announcing the position of the military the outrage at Camilla, in Georgia, was committed, where, as I have stated in a special report, the evidence would seem to show that the authors of the outrage were civil officers, who, under the guise of enforcing the law and suppressing disorder, had permitted a wanton sacrifice of life and blood. At the same time the report stated that the opposite parties, for the affair was a political one, had by their want of judgment, and their insistance on abstract rights in the face of the remonstrances of the law officers, given these officers the opportunity of acting as they did.

Immediately on this outrage being reported, an officer was dispatched to the scene, who made a thorough investigation and report. I found from the report that the affair lasted but one day, and that there was no occasion to employ troops for the preservation of order or the protection of the people, being satisfied that the matter had been, and so far as the detection and punishment of criminals was concerned should continue to be, in the hands of the civil authorities. * * * * *

I issued early in October an order distributing the troops in the several States in the Department, and gave in the order not only instructions to the officers and men, but deemed it my duty to make an appeal to the people of the several States, urging calmness and abstinence from those political excitements tending to riot and bloodshed, although particularly careful to require all intervention of the troops to be subordinate to and in aid of and co-operation with the civil authorities. This order was misconstrued and subjected to the most virulent criticism. I am gratified, however, in being able to state that the effect of the order and the movements made by virtue of it were in the highest degree satisfactory. At the same time I take this occasion to call the attention of the General-in-Chief, and through him those having the power to act, to the anomalous condition of affairs existing in this district, and the necessity, if it be deemed proper, for the military to intervene in civil affairs, and that more power be given to the Department Commander than existing laws confer.

I beg leave to refer to the reports of the several heads of the staff department at these headquarters for the necessary information in relation to the position, condition and discipline of the troops. So soon as the approaching election is over it is contemplated to reconcentrate the troops, and to require the strictest attention to be paid to the drill and discipline of the several commands.

I take this occasion to express to my several district commanders, and to the officers of the staff departments, and the officers and men of the several commands, my thanks for the prompt and efficient co-operation I have ever received at their hands.

No army in previous history was ever called on to discharge such delicate and responsible duties, involving powers that, if abused, might have led to the most serious consequences. And yet the transition from military to civil power was so imperceptible as to have passed unnoticed, but for the special means by way of proclamations, orders, &c., to make it public. I do not mean to deny but that there were individual exceptions, and that in some cases bad judgment, political bias, or personal feelings may have influenced the course of some individual officer or soldier. This is no more than is to be expected from our nature. But I do maintain that, taking the large force extending over such an extent of territory, and vested with supreme power, instead of the few instances where, perhaps, criticism might be appropriate, the wonder was, and it is to be said to the credit of the army, that so little abuse was made of a power by those who might very readily be supposed difficult to restrain and control.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE G. MEADE.
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Jeff. Davis Case in Court.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Robert Ould, counsel for Jeff. Davis, made a motion to quash the indictment against Davis, on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment prescribes the mode of punishment for participation in rebellion, which is disfranchisement, and no other punishment is prescribed. The prosecuting attorney moved to postpone the motion until the latter part of the term. Chief Justice Chase decided to hear the argument on the motion on Thursday next.

From Central America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Panama advices of November 28 state that when General Correoso arrived at Chiriqui he found the place abandoned. He then went to Santiago and found the enemy had also abandoned that place. Proceeding to Hatello, the enemy, 400 strong attacked Correoso, and a battle ensued, lasting three hours, when the enemy fled in disorder, leaving 52 killed, among them their leader, and many wounded, a number of prisoners, and all their arms and ammunition. The Government lost three killed and eight wounded, among the latter General Pedro Goita. This battle has put an end to the civil war in the State of Panama. The revolutionary movement in Costa Rica has proved successful, and President Castro has been deposed and Jimenez installed in his place.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—George W. McLean, of Washington, corresponding clerk of the United States Secret Service Department, was to-day committed to jail by United States Commissioner Jackson, of Jersey City, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 national bank bill at a drinking saloon yesterday. The accused said he was intoxicated at the time, and had no knowledge of the act.

CITY ITEMS.

WE WOULD at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule, which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

"*We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*"

We give all customers more value for their money THAN THEY CAN GET ELSEWHERE.

under any and all circumstances.

TO FULLY CARRY OUT THIS RULE AT THE PRESENT TIME we have reduced prices on our entire stock, which will be disposed of lower than the same or equal goods can be purchased of ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Without going into further detail, we would say that our stock comprises all kinds and sizes of every desirable style of goods to be found in the market, and is SUPERIOR TO ANY STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA,

in Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have a fine and choice stock of piece goods, which we will make up to order now, or at any time, with the same guarantee as we offer on our ready-made Goods.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

VICTOR HUGO.—

It is confidently reported that, when Victor Hugo was asked if he could tell the origin of the Bonaparte family, he replied,

OF—CORS—I—CAN;

and so, when asked if you can tell where to purchase

FINE AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

in the language of the illustrious Hugo you can answer, Of course I can, at CHARLES STOKES & Co's, No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JOSH BILLINGS' says of the Alligator, that when the alligator's mouths iz wide open hiz head is jest about in the centre ov hiz bodde; but they hav one virtoo i same very near forgetting, they make a very still proize, altho they hav more jaw than enny critter I know ov.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S

Fine Customer-made Clothing has the virtue of being unequalled in STYLE, in QUALITY, in CHEAPNESS. Call and satisfy yourself at No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—

A Splendid Assortment for Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, Selling Off at Greatly Reduced Prices. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS, from the Paris Exposition, of the most remarkable finish, selling at extraordinarily low prices, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE reupholstered and varnished to look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 814, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 05 | MOON RISES.....6 31
SUN SETS.....4 44 | HIGH WATER.....3 10

MOON'S PHASES.

DECEMBER.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H. M.	WASHINGTON. H. M.
Last Quarter	6	4 5 ev.	4 26 ev.
New Moon	13	8 44 ev.	8 25 ev.
First Quarter	21	11 39 ev.	11 20 ev.
Full Moon	29	8 58 mo.	8 39 mo

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATNALL, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 13
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 18
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 19
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Pereire	Brest	New York	Nov. 21
China	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 3
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12
G. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 1
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 6
Star and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 22
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Chadwick, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Sylvan, Blanchard, Havana, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr H. Allen, Tatem, Savannah, Audenreid, Norton & Co.
Schr Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, Boston, do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr D. Talbot, Packard, Boston, L. Audenred & Co.
Schr Koret, Crocker, Somerset, R. Hare Powell.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Millville, Captain.
Str Hannah and Sophia, Teal, Norfolk, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Tier, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, 19 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Fatasa & Co., New York.
Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, 15 days from Havana, with sugar to Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, 10 days from Charleston, with lumber to Charles E. Baker.
Brig Circassian, Bunker, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig M. B. Thompson, Chadwick, from Boston.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, from Cardenas, via Charleston 6 days, with sugar to W. Bunzy.
Schr Lucy Holmes, Ellis, 5 days from Kingston, Mass., with mdse. to Geo B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr Ann E. Valentine, Bayles, 7 days from Jacksonville, N. C., with lumber to Merchant & Co.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Hardin, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. A. McGallan, Call, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Marion, King, 1 day from Newport, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Two Brothers, Tyler, from Dorchester.
Schr Koret, Crocker, from New York.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, fm Bridgeton.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from Wareham.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of Nov., 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867:—

	1868 For.	Coast.	Total.	1867. For.	Coast.	Tot
Ships	2	1	3	2	...	2
Steamships	...	...	...	3	...	3
Barques	10	2	12	11	...	11
Brigs	16	22	38	18	13	31
Schooners	9	981	990	8	797	805
Sloops	...	473	473	...	579	579
Steamers	...	373	373	...	210	210
Barges	...	1366	1366	...	378	378
Boats	...	1432	1432	...	2365	2365
Total	40	4650	4690	42	4339	4381

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, hence, at New York 29th ult.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 29th ult.
Brig C. W. Ring, Ayres, and Charlotte, Stapell, hence at Salem 26th ult.
Schr Sarah Rankin, Rankin, hence, at Georgetown, S. C. 24th ult.
Schr Argus Eye hence, at New Bedford 27th ult.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, hence, at Newburyport 29th ultimo.
Schrs Marshall Perrin, Packard; H. J. Holloway, Thompson; and Sidney Price, Townsend, hence, at Salem 26th ult.
Schrs C. Baker, Webber, and Maria Louisa, Hamilton, hence for Portland, at Salem 26th ult.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 29th ult.
Schrs John Walker, Davis, and Transit, Rackett, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 29th ultimo.
Schrs John C. Henry, Dilks, for Pawtucket; J. H. Gaskill, Lyman, for Boston; M. P. Godfrey, Holmes, for Wareham; M. A. Grier Fleming, for New Haven; E. B. Wharton Bunce, for Hartford; Evergreen, Bellonie, for Providence; A. T. Cohen, Brower, for Lynn, all from Philadelphia, at New York 29th ult.
Schrs Maggie Mulvie, Rogers, and Mary Standish, Bearse from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr Margaret Reinhart, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr Amelia B. Leaming, Brower, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.

DIED.

BARNES.—On the 29th instant, W. FRANK, son of Charles and Kate A. Barnes, and grandson of William and Mary G. Bilson, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 4830 Elizabeth street, Frankford, on Wednesday, December 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

WAGNER.—On the 28th instant, after a short and severe illness, MARY WAGNER, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1235 Hamilton street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1347wfm

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Nottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 509 N. NINTH Street and No. 705 RACE Street. 7 22 6p

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 8:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Jamsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Shaws, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office in N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:45 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD WILLIAMS, 4 22 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

Napoleon and the Press.

Cable telegrams are constantly furnishing new lists of victims of the merciless war the Emperor of France is waging against the journals of Paris. Fining editors and sending them to jail is sometimes a comparatively insignificant proceeding, for it occasionally occurs in the most liberal countries, our own included, without exciting special comment or outraging public sentiment. The prosecutions and persecutions in France, however, have evidently a deep significance. The dangers incurred by every writer and publisher who directly or indirectly assails the Government would not be encountered in so many instances if the popularity of the empire was not on the wane, and if a multitude of readers were not always ready to hail with delight open or covert attacks upon the present *régime*. The extraordinary circulation attained by *La Lanterne* in a brief period proved that bold antagonism to Napoleon was a short and sure road to journalistic success, and that the applause and patronage of a myriad of readers would speedily reward those who gratified the prevailing popular taste. The proudest boast of the Emperor is that he reigns by virtue of an almost unanimous indorsement by the ballots of the people of France, and his justification of the crimes and cruelties of the *coup d'état* is based on the allegation that he only carried into effect the wishes of the great body of the citizens. This theory supposes that he was and is a popular idol; but it is rudely demolished by the fact that Frenchmen enjoy with a keen relish exposures of his weaknesses, follies, and tyranny. If it were, indeed, true that nineteen out of every twenty Frenchmen are fully convinced, after due consideration, that the perpetration of the Napoleonic dynasty is essential to the public welfare, the pellets of Rochefort and his imitators would be as harmless as the attacks of Brick Pomeroy or the New York *World* upon General Grant, and they would reflect discredit only upon their authors. The prosecutions of the editors are a confession of conscious weakness which would scarcely be made if the Emperer did not secretly coincide with the judgment of those who declare that his dynasty is seriously menaced, and that his individual lease of power is by no means absolutely secure. If he did not fear his foes, he would certainly not sanction the mean and malignant persecutions which are instituted on the most trivial pretexts. Even the superserviceable zeal of his subservient judges could not discover any law that had been violated by the publication of the lists of subscribers to the proposed monument to Baudin, or any law which forbade the erection of such a marble memorial; and it was only by construing these acts as violations of a decree against "practising manœuvres within the realm with the object of holding up the Government to hatred and contempt," that convictions were secured. The notoriety given to these proceedings cannot fail to bring home to the bosom of every intelligent and patriotic Frenchman a painful consciousness of the rigorous intellectual thraldom which pervades his country. The people will be forced to conclude that a government so excessively sensitive to criticism must be inherently rotten, and that if they continue to tamely submit to the suppression of political intelligence public affairs may be administered without their knowledge, in the most dangerous and disreputable as well as the most despotic manner. The tardy tribute to Baudin, who, after reposing in a neglected grave for seventeen years, is suddenly honored because he fought to maintain the constitution which Napoleon subverted, revives perilous recollections; and the subscriptions which have been published disclose to the world the names of those who do not fear the frown of the Emperor or fail to regret the downfall of the Republic. The attempt to check the movement proves that historical reminiscences still exert a powerful influence over the French imagination, and that there are hosts of living men whose aspirations for liberty are not less fervent than those which animated the souls of the republican leaders of former times, and who are ready, when occasion offers, to assail Napoleon as mercilessly as he has assailed his political enemies. There are rumors that all the discordant anti-Napoleonic factions of France are rapidly being fused into a homogeneous mass, and that Bourbon and Orleanist are ready to unite, not only with each other, but with Red Republicans and with the champions of a national Republic, in cordial and earnest efforts to overthrow the Emperor. If such a union can be perfected, and if it can acquire sufficient influence in the army to spread discontent and disloyalty among the bayonets, even Napoleon may become another victim of the French fashion which has prevailed for more than a century of deposing their monarchs and preventing them from transmitting the throne to their immediate heirs.

Certain Chickens That Were Counted, but Never Hatched.

The folly of the person who counted his chickens before they were hatched has become proverbial. So has that of the New York *World*, which has frequently indulged in similar speculations of late. Near the bottom of a bundle of old newspaper slips we find half a column of this sort of prematurely-developed poultry, in which that eccentric journal invested, from appearances, some time in the month of April last, as the Connecticut State election is referred to as an event of recent occurrence. Says the *World*:—

"The radicals having staked their all on Connecticut, and proclaimed far and wide that the election of Jewell would be an indorsement of General Grant for President, * * * it becomes interesting to forecast the probable result of the Presidential election, based upon that of the recent contest in Connecticut. We have, therefore, collected a few figures bearing upon the point showing the majorities given by the States to be enumerated at their last general election, their *probable* majorities next fall, based upon the vote of the two contending parties in Connecticut, and the electoral votes to which they will be entitled, and which they will be likely to cast for the Democratic candidate."

Then follow the *World's* chickens already hatched, side by side with those to be hatched in November. Scarcely any of the figures pretending to represent the majorities at the last elections held in the States named will be found correct, but we reproduce them just as we find them, in order that the remarkable brilliancy of this early achievement of the famous "Arithmetic Man" may not be in the least impaired. The figures of the *World* run as follows, with the actual result of the November election, by way of contrast:—

States.	Last Vote. Dem. Maj.	Last Vote. Rep. Maj.	1868. Est. Dem. Maj.	1868. Ac tual Maj.
California	7458	.....	11187	5913
Connecticut	1600	.....	2390	3043
Delaware	1212	.....	1000	3315
Indiana	.....	14209	4500	9579
Maryland	41629	.....	62443	31913
Kentucky	56286	.....	84429	76430
Nebraska	.....	145	261	4290
New Jersey	16354	.....	24531	2814
New York	47950	.....	76095	9033
Ohio	.....	2981	1463	41193
Oregon	.....	327	159	2000
Pennsylvania	922	.....	1383	28894

"Brick" Pomeroy styles the "political bummer" who brings things down to such precise dots in the *World* "a blundering, reckless puppy," and a single glance at the figures given above almost leads us to pardon the inelegant epithets of that blasphemous wretch. The twelve States enumerated by the *World* as certain for the Democratic candidate in November—the insolvent firm of Seymour and Blair had as yet no existence, save, possibly, in the active imagination of the junior member—by a clear majority of over 271,000, cast 138 electoral votes. "The calculation," said the *World*, "is made without including the electoral votes of the Southern States, since at the present date of reconstruction (if the radicals should have a perpetual majority in Congress), they would not be readmitted to the Union in time to participate in the Presidential election of 1872." Therefore, but 124 electoral votes were considered necessary to a choice, and behold, the Democratic candidate has 14 more than are requisite! Including in the *World's* estimate the States on which it did not venture to speculate, according to the actual result in each of them, and the estimate stands the same—154 for Seymour and 140 for Grant, with a majority of 14 for the former. If, therefore, the eggs laid by the Democratic hen in Connecticut, in April last, had not become decidedly the worse for long keeping before the *World's* chickens were frisky enough to break through the shells Seymour would now have been the President elect, by a majority of 14 votes in the Electoral College; although Grant, according to the April estimates of the *World*, and the actual result in the States which it did not then include in its table, would have had a majority of at least 50,000 on the popular vote.

In addition to the twelve States embraced in the above table, which the *World* regarded as certain to cast majorities for the Democratic candidate, that journal, it appears, entertained hopes of doing even better. It said further:—

"Several States which the Democrats will contest closely with the radicals, and which they hope to carry for their candidate in the fall, are omitted from the above table, to wit:—Minnesota, Maine, Nevada, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and possibly Kansas, inasmuch as this latter State is gradually approaching the Democratic line."

Each of these six States—casting a total electoral vote of 30, which would have raised the Democratic vote to 168, and given 9 more than a majority of the entire Electoral College—went Republican by the following majorities:—

Minnesota	15,383	West Virginia	8,000
Maine	28,040	Wisconsin	15,590
Nevada	1,000	Kansas	18,000

Behold, therefore, the vanity of earthly hopes, and the folly of counting chickens before they are hatched. Of the twelve States which the *World* last April regarded as certain for the Democratic candidates by an aggregate majority of 271,000, six, casting 74 electoral votes, were carried by Grant, with over 87,000 majority; and the other six, casting but 64 electoral votes, went for Seymour, with only 124,000 majority, instead of the 250,000 anticipated by the "Arithmetic Man!" The six States which the *World* hoped to carry, in addition, all cast their electoral votes for Grant by an aggregate majority of 86,000. Such is the melancholy result of the following pathetic appeal which we find at the end of the *World's* April estimate:—

"Our Democratic friends throughout the country will please bear these figures in mind, and remember that they are to strain every nerve to make what is a forecast in April a reality in November."

They did "strain every nerve;" they issued fraudulent naturalization papers by the tens of thousands; they stuffed the ballot-boxes with tens of thousands of illegal votes; they drove tens of thousands of honest and loyal voters from the polls in the Southern States; they resorted to every device of ingenuity, cruelty, and rascality; and, despite all their straining, they failed to make what was a forecast in April a reality in November. But, inasmuch as their infamous schemes have so signally failed, we say to them again, "Let us have Peace!"

—A tumble of 300 feet down a shaft killed two men in an English colliery.

—A man in Cincinnati bought a new overcoat to commit suicide in.

—A New York church proposes to have a full band, string and brass, in the place of an organ.

—Decker, the dwarf, is selling his pictures in Lexington, Ky.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Grand Opera.

Mr. Maretzek certainly has every reason to be gratified at the auspicious opening of his season of grand opera. The audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening was large and, we may add, in the highest degree respectable. In fact, the respectability of the audience is something rather to be insisted upon, especially as we are coming out by facts, for we were under some apprehension, after all that had been said on the subject, although we tried to hide our uneasiness under a cheerful countenance, that perhaps the public taste would be vitiated by the Offenbachian musical frivolities, so that high art would no longer be appreciated. Our doubts are at rest, however, now. We saw the same people filling the Academy last evening that we did a few weeks ago, when *Barbe Bleue La Belle Helene*, and *La Grande Duchesse* held the stage. But then it may be that *Il Trovatore* is not a good test of the good taste of the public, for we have heard critics who take off their hats in reverential awe when the names of Beethoven and Mozart are mentioned, speak in a sneering way about the noble ex of Verdi. It will not be without some anxiety that we will wait the developments of this evening, when *Fidelio* will give the Philadelphia opera-goers an opportunity to show whether they still know the difference between music that is music and the Verdian din and Offenbachian howls. To night we shall see what we shall see, but for the present we are candid enough to state that we heartily enjoyed the performance of *Il Trovatore* last evening, in company with a large number of other very respectable people who applauded Irma, Aujac, Testee, and Leduc a week or two ago, and Brignoli's delicious voice beguiled us into imagining, for the time being at least, that Verdi's din actually was music. Brignoli appeared as "Manrico," of course, and if he ever sang his way through the *rol* with better effect than last night we scarcely remember the time. And to do him all credit, Brignoli really tried to act; of course it was not acting, but he moved around with some attempts at sprightliness, for which he is entitled to commendation. Madame Agatha States, who made her *debut* here last winter as "Elvira" in *Ernani*, was the "Leonora" of the evening, and she confirmed the good opinion that was then formed with regard to her. Her voice is a soprano of excellent quality; and while there is still room for improvement, she sang and acted with fine expression. Madame Celini sustained the part of "Azucena" admirably, and Signor Orlandini, a genuine artist, whom we like better the more we see of him, was an excellent representative of the "Count di Luna," and obtained a well-deserved *encore* in the aria "*Il balen del suo sorriso.*" Signor Baragli personated "Ferrando" in an acceptable manner, and the performance passed off to the market satisfaction of the audience, albeit the chorus is susceptible of some improvement. But what chiefly gratifies us is that the grand opera is still appreciated, in spite of that naughty man Offenbach; and we compliment Mr. Maretzek on his courage in commencing his season so soon after the opera bouffe has left us, and when the good taste of our music loving public was under such a serious cloud of suspicion.

The Circus at the Chesnut.

If a large audience, among whom were a number of our most esteemed citizens, who by liberal applause testified their approbation at all that was said and done is any evidence of excellence, then the circus can be set down as a success. The character of the entertainments, the style in which they were done, and the abilities of the artists, made a most favorable impression. Therefore the "good reports" which will be circulated in regard to the latest of Mr. Sinn's enterprises will tend to make the "Chesnut" a place of popular resort.

Making all due allowance for the "feeling of strangeness" which all artists experience in appearing before unfamiliar faces, and the difficulties invariably met with in getting horses to "run" properly when first put upon a "stage ring," the performances passed off most happily and satisfactorily.

That very important personage in a circus, the "clown" who is Mr. Maguire, made quite a hit, and if he continues to retain the plan of "chasteness" which he observed last night, he will become a favorite. He is young, very active, and the possessor of a full, pleasing voice. He employs good language, has a distinct pronunciation, tells short and pithy stories, avoids personalities, and does not indulge in long speeches. He does not attempt to display erudition, but "plays the merry fool" just as we think a clown should.

The riding of Mr. James Madigan was clever, and that of the little girl Elize remarkable for a child. The Levantine Brothers gave some extraordinary exhibitions of physical power and agility. Mme Tournaire furnished a most acceptable *acte de manege*, while little Clarence, on his miniature pony, drew out the most rapturous applause. Mr. Wambold's dogs were funny enough, only he kept them too long in the ring, evidently to the disgust of one of the "gods" up stairs, who suggested the propriety of "calling off your dog."

The sensation of the night was Robinson's riding. It surpassed the expectation of those who had heard the most about him. We do not wonder at the favor he has met with throughout the continent of Europe, and we can easily account for the popularity he enjoys in New York. His abilities have not been overrated. He appears to us as though he were regardless of all laws of equilibrium. He employs but little physical effort apparently; all he executes is done gracefully, with a *vim* and *abandon* we have never before seen evinced. Well may he be styled the "champion rider of the world." We have never seen an equestrian who could compare with him, and we think that all those who were present last night acquiesce in our opinion. His riding alone is sufficient to draw crowds to the Circus.

From the expressions we heard last night, we judge that the people were pleased with the entertainment; therefore we opine that Mr. Sinn will not regret the transition from the stage to the arena.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music Beethoven's opera of *Fidelio* will be given this evening in German.

At the Walnut Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Lady Audley."

At the Arch George Colman's comedy of *John Bull* will be performed this evening.

At the Chesnut there will be an equestrian performance this evening.

At the American an attractive entertainment will be given this evening.

At the Theatre Comique a fine miscellaneous performance will be presented this evening.

The Germania Orchestra will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

—A Buffalonian poisoned himself because his wife asked him for money.

—Vulgar ruffians in London drug their victims with snuff in their beer.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Dec. 1, 1868.

The opening of

STEWART'S NEW STORE,

which includes almost the entire space bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets and Broadway and Fourth avenue, yesterday made Broadway at that point almost impassable.

There is not as great a rush for new situations as might be imagined, for Stewart is looked upon with hatred and contempt by those of the poorer classes who profess to have experience of him and his ways.

Indeed, his own employes mention him in a way that would not sound most flattering to his commercial ears. What are holidays to the employes of other millionaires appear to be work-days with his; and the shortness of the time allowed them at noon precludes their eating any luncheon, beyond what they carry with them in baskets and brown paper parcels from their homes and lodging-houses.

And there are numerous other *on dits* about his "wages and his manners," which I leave to gossip-lovers to find out.

The inquest on

THE LARKIN HOMICIDE

horror will be continued to-day.

Hitherto it has elicited much talk and no very intelligible result.

On Saturday night the Germans met at the

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS

for the purpose of expressing their felicity at the election of John T. Hoffman as Governor, and of promising such a majority for A. Oakey Hall as Mayor as will show to the country that the unterrified Democracy of the county is unterrified still.

THE LATEST STORY ABOUT O'BALDWIN

is that on Saturday morning he was arrested and taken before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs. The arrest was effected by Detective Dunne.

A great scene was anticipated in the court-room, which was densely thronged.

Dowling, however, treated the prisoner with no airs of distinction, and, upon no bondsman being present to go his bail for future good behavior, he was locked up.

Most of the

LEADING LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA

are expected to be present at the ball and promenade concert to be given by the 22d Regiment on the evening of December 10.

Mr. W. H. Powell, the artist, has for weeks past been engaged on the picture representing the bombardment of Carlisle by Jeb Stuart, which will form a prominent feature among the decorations of the ball.

The regiment will parade in full dress, and nearly all the prominent men of the army and navy, and National Guard of New York, and the survivors, are expected to assist.

There is a probability that the street peddlers who

ENCUMBER BROADWAY

will have to modify or renounce their profession.

The Board of Health has pronounced them a nuisance, and a case on hand is bringing the question to issue between that body and the Corporation Council.

Another case of

HORRIBLE HOMICIDE

occurred on Saturday.

Two men employed in a brewery on Front street, Brooklyn, quarrelled, and one of them succeeded in toppling the other over headforemost into a vat of boiling beer.

The successful assailant escaped; the boiled victim was rescued also, but the skin peeled at a touch and left him as red and pulvering as though he had been flayed. It is impossible for him to recover.

On Saturday, also, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Nelson issued an order in the case of

WHEPLEY VS. THE ERIE RAILROAD,

citing the parties in the suit, and also Judge Jay, to appear before the Court and show cause why the order prayed for should not be granted; and likewise forbidding the party or its counsel discontinuing the suit until after the hearing upon the said petition and the order of the Court thereon.

BATEMAN

is "putting on airs."

He cannot conceal his satisfaction at having secured Pike's Opera House, and he rejoices in the announcement that both his troupes are merged into one and will appear together.

The fact is that Grau has been making a little more money lately, out of the immoral *Genevieve* than Bateman has from the immaculate *Barbe Bleue*, and some additional attraction is necessary to fill Pike's.

The combination season commences to-night, with *Leschen and Fritschen* and *Barbe Bleue*, and the entertainment will last from eight till twelve.

Ali Baba.

THE FASHIONS.

Winter Bonnets in Philadelphia.

The devotee of fashion might now boldly flaunt her last new bonnet and defy her critics with the plea, "The head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more," which would certainly make it an offense not worth mentioning. Knowing, as we do, however, from a bitter experience, that Boreas, although eccentric about times and seasons, has a habit of balancing his accounts by fits and starts of resistless energy, we view the tender little ears left unprotected by even a suspicion of ribbon, a shadow of lace, or a shading of hair, and wonder how their rozy tips are going "to bide the pelting of the pitiless storm."

The winter bonnet is a sad misnomer for the fragile little structure, just large enough to serve as a stem to a flower or a perch to a bird; but as it is all that Dame Fashion vouchsafes us, we must accept the boon with thankfulness, for it might have been worse—it might have been ugly as well as useless—and it is a matter of rejoicing that if it is petty it is also pretty.

The Fanchon may still be considered the prevailing type, although it is much improved from the original form by a rolling front, the high trimming being much more becoming to most faces; it is also rolled upwards or kinked behind, which is more graceful than the old cut-off or snubbed look that could only be partially relieved by floating lace streamers of falling festoons of flowers. In the shapes which still make a pretense of resemblance to the bonnet as it was of old, the humbug becomes still more glaring, for they merely "the likeness of a crown have on," and are almost as shadowy as the visionary procession of Banquo's issue. In the desperate attempt to still be a bonnet, the crown is tipped up on the top of the head, in the place where no crown ought to grow, and only serves to spoil the outline by a pert little useless excrescence.

Every shape in the mode and all the most tasteful variations upon the prevailing fashions of hats and bonnets are displayed and the variety seems so endless that we can only conclude that the fashions are decidedly "mixed." Laces as veils, streamers, strings, etc., are as much used as ever, and the modest little wreaths of small blossoms are replaced in the popular affection by large, full-blown roses, generally pink, which are bursting out in profusion both on hats and bonnets, and the deep buff flowers so generally used during the autumn have been superseded by the more delicate shading of the ever exquisite tea-rose.

In hats it is hard to particularize any special shape among the multitude, although the high crowns, resembling the old picturesque "cavalier," with trailing plume, seem most artistically appropriate to the prevailing modes in costume, while none are positively ugly, except the flat dish that, poised above the forehead, makes the wearer appear in momentary danger of tripping on her nose. The richly tinted breasts of the peacock and of the green India pheasant, and the small, beautifully colored birds, offer a species of ornamentation especially suited to winter, and to the new fabrics of "chameleon" dress goods.

For riding, the English hat still continues to be a favorite, and the sweeping "willow" feather adds the softening grace required. One of the prettiest styles exhibited is a "military;" it is high in front, and declines backwards, giving a very becoming shape. Among the striking misnomers is a rather low jockey-looking structure, turned up at the sides, with a decidedly "fast" air, and called the "Grecian." Classical shades would arise in ghastly indignation against it, and especially at the bright bird with glittering plumage that appears crawling over it to glare defiance at all beholders.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Shop-lifter—Suspected Burglars—Identified—A Policeman Assaulted—Night-hawkers.

—Kate O'Brien was before Alderman Beitler last evening, charged with stealing a roll of cloth from the store No. 55 North Eighth street, and held in $800 bail for trial. She was arrested by Reserve Policeman Mitchel.

—Substitute Laird, of the Fourth district, at a late hour last night saw two men standing on Arch street, above Fourth, and suspecting that they were there for no good, ordered them away. Refusing, he undertook to arrest them, and during the scuffle one of the fellows dropped a "jimmy" and ran. He mastered the other fellow and got him to the Station, where he gave the name of Alonzo Snow. On him was found a suspicious article in the shape of a rat-tail file. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

—Francis Bradley and Edward Benedict, two youths, were at a late hour last night found in an alley on Church street, below Third, by Policeman Fries, of the Fourth district, and private watchman Bewley. Immediately after the arrest a racket was heard, and, on being investigated, it was discovered that a man had dropped from the story of the cotton store adjoining the alley and had escaped. The youngsters will be taken before Magistrate Beitler this afternoon.

—The articles found in the possession of John Skivers, who was arrested on Saturday night at Sixth and Lombard streets, have been identified by a Jerseyman, who states that they were stolen from his place. Skivers has been fully committed for trial.

—Francis Doyle, James L. Ross, Robert Williams, and John Haines were arrested at Third and Brown streets yesterday afternoon as disorderlies. Ross committed an assault and battery on Policeman Miller, of the Seventh district. All were held in $1000 bail for trial by Alderman Toland.

—Scarcely a night passes without some of our citizens being considerably annoyed by the hackmen who infest the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets after 12 o'clock. Last night High Constable Clark went among the "night-hawks" and arrested Joseph E. Freno, M. Kerwin, and James Durham, all of whom were fined $5 by Alderman Beitler for violation of a city ordinance.

Fair at Horticultural Hall.—Last evening a Fair in aid of the Home for the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church, which is to continue every afternoon and evening for the space of two weeks, was opened at Horticultural Hall. The large place was thronged. The scene could not have been more pretty. Upon the walls hung festoons of bunting and decorations of floral designs. Beneath the gallery neat bazaars have been erected; and others, circular in form, cover the floor. Each of them is under the charge of a separate congregation, the name of which is shown in ornamental letters. The Spring Garden Street Church occupies the stage. Upon either side of the stage are tall and handsome pillars, the space between them being spanned with gas-jets. In the centre of the floor, spouting from a basin filled with *aquaria*, is an Arcadian fountain. A museum, consisting of specimens from the private collection of Mr. M. Dickeson, is placed in the gallery.

At 8 o'clock the Fair was formally opened. A large choir discoursed sweet music, and addresses were delivered by Bishop Simpson and Mr. O'Neal. A full band was present, also, and played at intervals during the entire evening.

One feature—or rather the absence of one feature—of the affair cannot escape notice. You see or hear nothing of the cheap lottery, semi-gambling institutions which have so frequently proven drawbacks to the success and good of similar undertakings.

Building Statistics.—The following table shows the number of permits issued during the past month for the erection of new buildings and additions and alterations to those already built, as compared with the same period last year:—

	1868.	1867.		1868.	1867.
Total dwellings	226	81	Saloons	1	1
Banks	1	—	Sheds	2	3
Boiler-houses	1	1	Shops	14	—
Club-houses	—	1	School-houses	—	1
Churches and Chapels	2	—	Skating Rinks	1	—
Factories	4	—	Stables	21	5
Ice-houses	1	1	Stores	8	—
Offices	5	2	Tanneries	—	1
			Warehouses	3	—
Total				290	100
Alterations and Additions				71	28
Grand Total				331	128

Police Arrests.—The police during the month of November made 2957 arrests in the city. Of these the following number were made in the different districts:—

District.		District.	
First	157	Fourteenth	30
Second	223	Fifteenth	33
Third	331	Sixteenth	187
Fourth	168	Seventeenth	230
Fifth	255	Eighteenth	65
Sixth	111	Harbor	30
Seventh	147	Reserve	160
Eighth	115	Park	16
Ninth	145	Beggar	25
Tenth	187	Chesnut Hill	7
Eleventh	135	Day Sergeants	15
Twelfth	152		
Thirteenth	33	Total	2957

Spanish Evangelization.—The American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christian Union, having received assurances from Spain that their publications and missionaries will be welcomed, they are making a vigorous effort to occupy this field of labor. Large editions of the Bible and other religious books in the Spanish language have been printed, and Spanish evangelists of the Protestant faith who have survived persecution, are now at work. A meeting to sustain the movement and impart information on the subject will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut street, this evening. Charles Gibbons, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Gans, of New York; Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, and Rev. A. A. Willits.

People are curiously speculating about the future intentions and designs of our great clothing firm of Wanamaker & Brown, as to what will be the effect of the recent changes in the firm and the future course of the house. Let them rest satisfied for the present to know that their immediate intention and design is to close up the affairs of the old firm by a quick sale of their entire stock at prices such as shall secure a perfect clearing out of their immense Oak Hall. It will be time enough to inquire what comes next when you have secured for yourself one of the bargains which the present crisis puts at your command.

In Luck.—J. W. Parks, for a long time past a carrier of The Evening Telegraph, has just received notice that he has been awarded by the city of St. Louis the sum of $15,000. This amount he receives as his share of an award of street damages. The property through which the street runs has been the subject of litigation for some time, the great question being to whom the award should be made. Accompanying the document was a draft for $3900 of the amount.

Barnum to Deliver a Lecture.—For some time past a number of our most prominent citizens have been endeavoring to persuade the celebrated P. T. Barnum, of "show" fame, to deliver in this city his popular lecture on the "Art of Money Getting; or, Success in Life." He has finally acceded, and will come here to deliver it about Christmas.

Professor D. B. St. Jean, the well-known *diabolique* man, conjurer, and magician, will give one of his peculiar entertainments for the benefit of Sioux Tribe No 87, Improved Order of Red Men, on Monday evening next, 7th instant, at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut street. Without doubt, the Professor will have a large audience to greet him.

Attempted Suicide.—William Stiffe, residing at No. 706 New Market street, attempted to commit suicide at eight o'clock this morning, by drawing a razor across his throat. He was found lying in his room, and was then taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.)

YOUNG MEN

Practically educated for Business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. BOOK-KEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PRACTICES, FORMS, ETC. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

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THE MERCHANTS' MONTHLY,

an eight-paged paper, well printed on good paper, devoted to the interests of young Business Men. It contains articles on practical business subjects, business dealings, operations, means of success, etc. Commercial Law, Political Economy, Sketches of Mercantile Life and Character, Items of Business Intelligence, etc., etc. Also Stories, Poetry, Essays on Social Topics, and a Miscellany of entertaining and instructive matter. ONLY FIFTY CENTS per year. Published by S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO., No. 637 CHESNUT Street, Office Crittenden's Commercial College. 12 1 3t4p

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

Chester, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

Mrs. Matilda Hays.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,

11 25 thstutt PROPRIETORS.

HERE COMES DECEMBER!

Good-bye to November;
Now cometh December,
With snow, and with ice, and with frost;
The season of blowing
And storming and snowing,
As all of us know to our cost.

This weather's expected;
And he who's protected
Against the attacks of the storm,
By suitable raiment
(For which he's made payment),
Is sure to be healthy and warm.

'Tis winter, good neighbor!
Don't foolishly labor,
And worry with clothes thin or old;
But come, bring your cash on,
And dress in the fashion,
And keep yourself out of the cold.

Fashion and health, elegance and economy, warmth and durability, beauty of fit and cheapness of price, are all combined in the splendid stock of masculine apparel for which the public are now rushing, in great throngs, at the

BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

GRAPES.

WHITE GRAPES,

Beautiful Clusters for the Table,
Only 50 Cents Per Pound.

ALSO,

NEW PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS
PECAN NUTS AND WALNUTS.

FINE LARGE LAYER RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

NEW FIGS AND PRUNELLAS, HAVANA ORANGES and WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE,	CLARET,
CATAWBA,	PORT,
SHERRY,	MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA,	CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 26 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 tf

LOST.

Lost—At the Academy of Music, last evening, a small Mink Sable Fur Cape. If returned to the N. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets, a liberal reward will be given. 11*

Wedding Invitations, Engraved in the newest and best manner. Louis Dreka, Stationer and Engraver, 9 15 No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

The latest fall styles of Party and Wedding Invitations. A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis. John Linerd, 10 12 m ws No. 921 Spring Garden Street.

THIRD EDITION

NORTH AND WEST.

Horrible Tragedy in Illinois—The Trial of General Cole—Mayoralty Election in New York—Sales of Gold by the Government.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

FROM PITTSBURG.

The National Lincoln Monument.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—A meeting of some two hundred prominent gentlemen of this city assembled at the Planter's House yesterday, and took action in reference to the National Lincoln Monument. M. A. Conkhill, General Agent of the Association, was present, and explained the plan and object of the association. A resolution was adopted, willingly recognizing the honor bestowed upon Lieutenant-General Sherman by the Association by selecting him as one of the group of military leaders to be represented on the monument, and pledging contributions to the Sherman fund.

Horrible Murder.

On Friday last a man named Engleman, living at Carlinville, Illinois, cut the throat of his divorced wife, nearly severing her head from her body. Engleman was arrested and lodged in jail. Yesterday a mob of country people took him from the jail and hung him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Mayoralty election here to-day is proceeding very quietly, and a very small vote is being polled. There is every indication that A. Oakey Hall, the Democratic nominee, will be chosen Mayor. There is very little interest manifested. At the first regular Stock Board, this morning, when Erie was called, there were no bids whatever given by the brokers. Until the litigation in the Courts is concluded, and some firm financial basis adopted by the Erie Company, there will be no sales or purchases of the stock in this market.

Sales of Gold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Sub-Treasurer disposed of three hundred thousand dollars in gold this morning to the highest bidder. The price obtained was 135 8-100. The gold market is firm and steady.

FROM BOSTON.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Before the Supreme Judicial Court, yesterday, the petition for a writ of habeas corpus from Oliver Flanders, Delegate from Washington Territory, was heard, desiring that he might be discharged from the custody of a deputy sheriff. His arrest by that officer was on a writ in favor of James B. Roberts, of San Francisco, involving the sum of $300. The petitioner urges his claim to exemption from arrest from the fact of his being a Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory. After argument on both sides, Judge Foster rendered a decision in favor of Flanders, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Murder Trials—The Diamond Robbery—Sailing of the Bremen Steamship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—The trial of Denny for the murder of Childs still attracts a large crowd and much interest in the Criminal Court.

The dinner and annual festival of the St. Andrew's Society, at Guy's Monument House, last night, was a grand affair.

Detectives Firon, Smith, Pierson, and West are hopeful of arresting the parties who robbed Kirk & Son yesterday of $3000 worth of magnificent diamonds. The robbery was committed in the store in broad daylight.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line sailed to-day, full of freight and a fair number of passengers.

Paul M. Brenan Remanded to Jail.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—The trial of Dr Brenan, for the seduction and murder of Mary A. Shenan, of this city a few weeks since, was to have been began here this morning before the City Court. By request of the State Attorney, however, the hearing was postponed until December 11. The prisoner failing to find bail in the sum of $10,000, as required by the Court, he was remanded to jail.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The schooner John H. Allen of and from Philadelphia, with coal, went ashore to-day near Scituate. The vessel lies in an exposed position.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet and steady; 302 bales sold at 25¾c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 6000 barrels State, $5 20@7 40; Western, $5 80@9 75; Southern, $7 70@13; California, $6 70@12. Wheat heavy and declining; sales of 72,000 bushels; No. 2 at $1 48@1 50. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 84,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1 14@1 17. Oats steady; sales of 75,000 bushels at 74@75c. Pork dull at $30. Lard dull; steam rendered, 15½@16c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Cot on firm; middling uplands 25@25¼c. Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat firm; low grades dull; sales of prime to choice at $2 40@2 80. Corn firm; new white 99c@$1 03; yellow, $1 03@1 10. Oats firm at 63c. Mess pork dull at $27 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 13½; clear sides, 15½; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 18@19c. Lard dull at 17c.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128½	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87½
R. I. and Erie R.	85½	Chi and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea R.	93½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi	110½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88½	Gold	135½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Market steady.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84½		

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

125 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.	85c.
5 shares Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railway Co.	$7 75
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$45 00
2 Season Tickets, Arch Street Theatre	$10 00
5 shares American Academy of Music, with Ticket	$91 00
80 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.	2 00
25 shares Girard National Bank	$60 00
$5000 Union Passenger Railway First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, clear of all taxes	82½
1 share Penn Bree—Par value $50	$102 00
10 shares Southwark National Bank	$108 00
$5000 Bond Union Car and Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, 7 per cent. Coupons January and July	70 per ct.
26 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	$6 75
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7 75
WALNUT No. 1624—Valuable Residence	$23,000
FRONT (North), Nos. 408 and 410—Valuable Building, Engine etc. etc.	$5625
DELAWARE COUNTY, Penn'a—107 Acres on Darby and Chester pikes	$150 per acre
FIFTH (South), No. 312—Store and Dwelling.	$6350
FRANKLIN, No. 614—Desirable Dwelling	$30 a
EVERETT, East of Thirteenth—Two Lots	$40 a
PARRISH, No. 1005—Genteel Dwelling	$1600
GROUND RENT—$1750 a year	$830

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Gathering of Senators and Representatives—Aspirants for the Speakership of the House—Probabilities of a Short Session—Ordnance Experiments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Gathering of Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—There are fifteen Senators and thirty-four Representatives now in the city, and others are arriving by every train.

The Business

to be transacted is very freely discussed, but there is a great diversity of opinion with regard to what should be done, and especially is this so in regard to the finances. The probabilities of a session of the

Forty-first Congress

on the 4th of March are canvassed, and there is is a difference of opinion prevailing. A few days ago members then here were favorable to a meeting and the selection of a Speaker, but now they are not so anxious, fearing that if too much haste is made their particular friends for

The Speaker's Chair

will be sacrificed,

A Short Session

will not afford much opportunity for canvassing the merits of the several gentlemen who are aspirants for the position, and as all who have been prominently named have ardent advocates, the repeal of the law for the 4th of March session will probably be mutually agreed upon, and the election of Speaker will thus go over until December, 1869.

By direction of the

Secretary of War

the following officers have been ordered to proceed to Fort Delaware to witness experimental firing to take place there on Thursday next:—Major-Generals De Lafield, Barry, Hunt, and Brigadier-Generals J. Roberts and N. Hays.

The Trial of General Cole.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—In the Cole trial to-day, Dr. Coan testified that he had known the Cole family for thirty-five years, and that he was their family physician for nineteen years. He is seventy-five years old, and knew the grandparents of the prisoner. He never knew or heard of insanity in the family of the grandparents. On cross-examination witness said he did not know the difference between melancholy and melancholia.

Evidence was then adduced that Hiscock arrived at Stanwix Hall on the morning of the day preceding the homicide, for the purpose of refuting the statements made by Hadley in his opening, that the prisoner might have killed Hiscock at Syracuse the day before, the homicide at Stanwix Hall being the result of sudden impulse. The testimony of numerous witnesses on the former trial was then read. The testimony in the case will all probably be concluded to-morrow.

Snow in Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Snow is falling here this morning, and the ground is covered to a depth of about three inches.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1868.

Our Minister to England.

Reverdy Johnson, our Minister at the Court of St. James, is the legitimate fruit of the disgraceful "trading" policy pursued by the Senate in the matter of appointments and confirmations. Of course every Republican Senator is heartily disgusted with Minister Johnson's conduct in England, and a clear majority of them would doubtless vote for a resolution of censure. But this would be a new illustration of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

Reverdy Johnson's Confirmation.

Every intelligent person at all acquainted with the history of Reverdy Johnson's career expected him to do just about what he has done in England. It would be derogatory to the knowledge of the Senators to suppose that they knew less of Johnson than parties outside the Senate. The most charitable construction that can be put upon their conduct is to give them the benefit of the presumption that they have been deceived in him. But still this will hardly satisfy the masses of the American people who have been outraged and disgraced by the conduct of the man selected by the Senate to represent them at the British Court. Nobody was surprised that President Johnson should make such an appointment. Reverdy was his political and personal friend. He was the open and avowed champion of "my policy" in the Senate, and it was natural that he should be rewarded. But it was in the power of the Senate to defeat the appointment. Reverdy's nomination might have been treated as was the nomination of Sunset Cox for the Austrian mission. Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, was at first disposed to report against Mr. Johnson's nomination. He was of the opinion then, as now, that he was not the proper man to represent us in England, especially in view of the settlement of the Alabama claims. Mr. Sumner, however, discovered that not only was a majority of the Committee favorable to Reverdy Johnson, but that the Senate was determined to confirm him. Under these circumstances he reported favorably, and although Mr. Johnson did not receive the full vote of the Senate, there were no votes against him.

Radical Senators Nonplussed.

Every Republican Senator that I have heard speak about the subject denounces the conduct of Minister Johnson. When the question is asked, "Why did you vote for him?" they have really no answer to make. They knew he was a Democrat, that during the war his secret sympathies were with the South, and that he had nothing in common with the party that crushed the Rebellion. With his antecedents and his political views, it was natural for him to affiliate with Mr. Laird and other aiders and abettors of the South in England. The only possible explanation for the vote of the Senate in Johnson's case is the demoralization which resulted from the "swapping" policy, and the custom of the Senate to confirm unanimously one of its own members when nominated to office. The former will scarcely stand the test of scrutiny before the American people, especially when two-thirds of the Senate is Republican. The latter, in Johnson's case, as, indeed, in many others—

"Is a custom
More honored in the breach than the observance."

Some of the Senators seem to forget that when great public interests are at stake, private preferences and whims should be forgotten. Had Reverdy Johnson's nomination been treated as that of any ordinary Democrat, we would have been spared the disgrace of our Minister to England fawning upon the men who tried to sweep our commerce from the seas.

The Alabama Claims.

Your readers must take all they hear about the settlement of the Alabama claims *cum grano salis*. The whole affair is very much confused. At the State Department they know very little, and that they seem disposed to keep to themselves. Reverdy Johnson's despatches are, like his drinks, somewhat mixed. The Secretary of State is considerably annoyed at some of the *ex cathedra* statements concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims made by certain credulous and inexperienced newspaper correspondents. One of this class, rejoicing in the rare name of Smith—not John, but Winfield Scott—has given the best illustration of the "little joker," or "now you see it and now you don't" in the following contradictory despatch to the New York *Evening Post*. I believe it was also sent to one of your afternoon contemporaries in Philadelphia:—

Special to N. Y. Evening Post of Tuesday.

The State Department Although there have this morning received been partial contradictoforeign mails containing tions of your correspon full advices about the Aladen's statements, that bama question. It is un- full advices about the Aladerstood that after suc- bama matter were re-solcessive remodellings, ed on Monday at the State direct through the Ameri- Department, that such can Minister, by Mr. was the case is proved by Seward, and by means of the fact that those des which the terms of the patches were the subject convention have been of Cabinet discussion yesmaterially changed from terday. It is well under the shape in which they stood that upon a careful stood when early cable reading of them, some despatches were received, points were not wholly a solution has been satisfactory to all the reached which is accepted members, and it is there- by our Government as entirely satisfactory. fore pretty certain that the terms of the protocol must be remodelled again in some particulars before it is finally signed

SCOTT.

Special to N. Y. Evening Post of Wednesday.

SCOTT.

General Grant and Democratic Office Holders.

I hope for their own sakes that none of your Democratic friends who are in office will lay the "flattering unction" to their souls that they will be retained under President Grant. An impression has gone abroad in some way that Grant will be exceedingly tender with the feelings of those who denounced and opposed him during the late canvass. He will not make a clean sweep, it is said, but will apportion the offices *pro rata* between his friends and his enemies. To those who know anything of the man, nothing could be more absurd. His nature is positive, not negative. He is a cordial hater, when necessary, as well as an ardent friend. Moreover, Grant has no faith in the Democrats. In private conversation he speaks of them habitually as "Copperheads." Said a friend to him recently, "General, I see the Democratic papers are claiming you as their President." "Ah!" said Grant, "I never see them now nor read them. The last Democratic paper I saw had an editorial denouncing me as a drunkard."

Change Necessary.

There never was a time, perhaps, when a complete change in all United States officials was more needed than at present. From the President down it would be a posive advantage to the Government to have a clean sweep made, so as to commence *de novo*. During Lincoln's term a number of half-hearted Unionists and secret Rebels were kept in office on the conciliation theory. Nearly all of these have managed to retain their hold under Johnson. Their numbers have rather been increased than diminished. The quarrel between the President and Congress has been a fruitful source of demoralization among United States officials. Nearly every one of them came into office under false pretenses. At the White House they were either represented by their friends or themselves as "Johnson men," *i. e.*, Democrats. When they came to the Senate they were, of course, not only Republicans, but radicals. When their commissions were safely in their pockets they became politically whatever their selfish personal interests made them. They were under two masters—the President and the Senate—and fully responsible to neither. A few, indeed, secured their places on the "trading" which I have noticed above. But this was scarcely less demoralizing to the public service than the "false pretense" plan. It was nothing more than a bartering of offices. Senator Cameron, for example, has a number of friends whom he wants appointed to office. Being a Republican, he has little influence at the White House. He goes to Senator Buckalew and proposes a "swap." "Buckalew," says Cameron, "you have several appointments hanging in the Senate here, awaiting confirmation. They are all Copperheads, I know; but if you will go to the President and get him to send in the names of a few of my friends, I will see that your nominations are confirmed."

Buckalew, like every other Democratic Senator, eagerly took advantage of this arrangement. Every such interview as that which I have illustrated, and there were hundreds of them, uniformly ended with the exclamation on the part of the Democratic Senator, "It's a bargain," and so it was a *bargain* and nothing else. Is is any wonder that under these circumstances the Internal Revenue and other departments of the public service are fairly rotten with corruption?

Trembling Among Employes in the Departments.

Previous to the nomination of General Grant nearly all the employes in the several Executive departments here were either Copperheads or political nondescripts, which is about the same thing. There were a few Republicans, but they lived in perpetual terror of being "reported" by some ambitious member of the "Johnson Departmental Club," and dismissed. After the nomination of Grant at Chicago there were unmistakable signs of a "revival" among some of the more experienced weather-cocks in the departments. When it became known that the Democratic Convention at New York had committed the blunder of nominating Seymour and Blair, the "awakening" began to spread, and the 'original Grant men" were marvellously numerous, all of a sudden. Political conversions became matters of daily occurrence. Grant's triumphant election confirmed these "young converts" in the radical faith more certainly than the laying-on of hands by a hundred Bishops. Still there are doubts and fears in the minds of some, as is frequently the case with old sinners, even after they have voluntarily joined church. They do not forget how they prophesied about the great "reaction," and how they bet that "Grant would not carry more than two States." In short, they are troubled with a certain "fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation," which will not allow their consciences that repose which every Government official should enjoy. Nor are they altogether mistaken. The day of reckoning is sure to come. JOSEPHUS.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$4000 Leh 6s gold	93½	100 sh Read R.	b10. 49 31
$1000 Wyo'g Cl 6s	78	100 do	49½
8 sh 2d & 3d	49	700 do	b30. 49¾
100 sh Reading	49¾	100 do	49¾
200 do	b10. 49¾	100 do	49¾
100 do	49¾	200 do	b5 w n&l. 49¾
SECOND BOARD.			
$1000 Leh V R b	c. 91	60 sh Penna R.	b5. 54½
4 sh Penna R.	b5. 54½		

IMMEDIATE AND IMPERATIVE SALE

OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS, MADE THIS DAY,

WE SHALL FINISH OUR ACCOUNT OF STOCK AND SELL OFF,

To close affairs of old firm,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

AND

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

AT

Unprecedentedly Low Prices,

So as to make a

QUICK SALE.

This is an opportunity that does not often occur, as the *whole stock will be sold*. Our immense house is loaded with GARMENTS of every description, made up in the best manner. Whilst we are not entirely through with the Stock Account, yet we are letting a great many of the Goods go now. We shall be *entirely* ready, however, and the GREAT SALE will commence

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Store will be open early, and not closed until late. An extra number of Salesmen will be engaged, and prompt and polite attention given to all. We make this early NOTICE, so that large publicity may be given.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Strike of Printers in Paris—The Trial of Deacon Andrews—A Daring Robbery.

Destruction of Fort Lafayette by Fire.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

A Printers' Strike.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The printers of this city are on a strike, and business in that line is therefore checked.

A Royal Compliment.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Queen Victoria, in an autograph letter, compliments Lord Monck in connection with his administration as Governor of Canada.

The Parliamentary Elections.

Elections were held yesterday in Mid Somerset and Sligo, Ireland. In the former, Messrs. Neville Grenville and R. F. Paget, both conservatives, were returned, and in the latter Mr. O'Connor, liberal, and Sir R. G. Booth, conservative, are elected. The table of the result is given by the *Times* to-day:—Liberals, 384; conservatives, 272. Liberal majority, 112.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—2:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull. Corn dull. Oats flat. California wheat, 12s.; red Western, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d.

Marine Intelligence.

The crew of the Fleetwing, of Quebec, abandoned at sea, have arrived safely at Falmouth.

DISASTER.

Total Destruction of Fort Lafayette by Fire.

FORT HAMILTON, New York Bay, Dec. 1.—About 12:30 to-day a fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Fort Lafayette, which soon consumed the entire roof, and the flames are now extending through the casemates. It is probable that nothing will be left standing but the walls. Great consternation prevails in the village, and many people are leaving with their families, fearing an explosion of the magazine, which contains thirty tons of powder.

It is impossible to say whether there is any danger of this. Newton has ordered a steam-pump down to play on the magazine. A carpenter had been at work repairing the roof, and one of his men had kindled a fire which communicated with a chimney, causing the disaster.

Another Midday Street Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—At 1 o'clock this noon, a messenger, in the employ of F. Stainner & Co., on his way to the Merchants' Bank for the purpose of making a deposit, was thrown down, pepper thrown in his eyes, and then robbed of fifteen hundred dollars in bills. The thief made good his escape.

A New Railroad Tunnel.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Nineveh tunnel, on the Albany and Binghamton Railroad, a few miles northeast of this city, is so far completed that a locomotive was run through last evening. The track will soon be completed to this city.

The Trial of Deacon Andrews.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 1.—The trial of Samuel W. Andrews for the murder of Cornelius W. Holmes commenced here to-day before the Supreme Judicial Court.

GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT, in the FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH, BROAD and SANSOM Streets (Rev. John Chambers, Pastor), MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1868, in aid of the NATIONAL PRINTING ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND. The following artists have volunteered:—Messrs. B. D. WOOD, B. C. THUNDER, J. PEARCE, A. R. TAYLOR, and the "ABT SINGING SOCIETY." Tickets, one dollar, for sale by Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street; Andre, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Riley's, Continental Hotel; and by H. L. Hall, No. 316 North Twenty-first street.

Concert at 8 o'clock. 11 1 3t

E. S. ARMSTRONG HAS THIS DAY PURchased my entire interest in the firm of WADE & ARMSTRONG. T. S. ARMSTRONG.

The business will be continued at No. 1129 MARKET Street, under the name of WADE & ARMSTRONG, by JOSEPH S. WADE and EDWIN S. ARMSTRONG.

November 23, 1868. 11*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

WILL KEEP OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE

EVERY EVENING

Till 9 o'clock,

DURING DECEMBER.

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

11 1 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

11 6 rptuths

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

JEWELLER,

No. 622 MARKET Street.

12 1 1mrp

FLOUR.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED

FOR

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James R. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN FLOUR.

Also, "STERLING'S" "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted superior to any other in the market.

N. B. Persons in want of "Mountain" Buckwheat Meal should always ask for "Sterling's," which is the only genuine Mountain Buckwheat Meal, and only to be had through me.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT

T. McCANDLESS & SON'S,

N. E. Corner TWENTIETH and PINE Sts.,

11 24 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY NEXT, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Purse and Stake, $1000. Mile heats, best 3 and 5; handicapped.

J. M. Lovett enters g. s. Ironsides, under saddle.
M. Goodin enters b. M. Mary, in harness.
J. Turner enters b. m. Fanny Allen, in harness.
J. Hamill enters s. g. Harry D., in harness.

The attention of the public is called to the above field of horses, believing many will, as handicapped, make a close and very spirited contest.

Omnibuses will leave Library street.

Admission, $1. 12 1 3t

DRY GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

Silk Faced Velvets, $7·00.
Silk Faced Velvets, $8·50.
Pure Silk Velvets, $10 and $11.
Pure Silk Velvets, $12 and $13.
Pure Silk Velvets, $15 and $18.

VELVETEENS.

Right Shades Black and Brown.
Right Shades Blue and Purple.
Waterproofs, $1·25 to $2 00.
Black Beavers, complete stock.
Black Beavers, complete stock.
Black Astrachans, complete stock.
Black Astrachan Trimming.

CLOAKS.

Stylish Velveteen Sacques.
Lyons Silk Velvet Cloaks.
Astrachan Cloth Cloaks.
Velvet Beaver Cloaks.
Cloaks for the Opera.
Winter Cloaks, $5 to $1·25.
Finest Display ever offered. [926 fstuthsmrp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

OF

WINTER DRY GOODS.

EMBRACING ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,

AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE

AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

INDIA SHAWLS.—Just received, direct from Calcutta, a few real India Cashmere

SHAWLS,

imported and for sale by

J. W. EULON & SONS,

11 20 1wrp* No. 32 S. FRONT Street.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

WILLIAM H. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 South THIRD Street.

LEDGERS,

DAY BOOKS,

CASH BOOKS, ETC.,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stationery constantly on hand.

Publisher of SMITH'S CALCULATIONS OF THE PROOF OF LIQUORS. [12 1tuths tl2 31rp

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,

11 18 1m 4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14 f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,

11 3d No 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES' PIANOS, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

J. F. GOULD,

12 1 1uths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—ADDRESS "WALNUT STREET" this office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references 11 25 stu3t*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE CHILD WIFE. By Captain Mayne Reid. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Captain Mayne Reid is chiefly known as the author of a number of books of adventures designed for the edification of juveniles, and in this branch of literature he has achieved a fair amount of success. Captain Reid is somewhat disposed to be prolix and to unnecessarily elaborate unimportant details, but his stories contain a great amount of really valuable information on the subject of natural history, although sometimes we are disposed to think that he draws on his imagination for some of his facts, at least. The boys, however, delight in him, and he really deserves his popularity. "The Child Wife" is, we believe, the first romance addressed to an adult audience that he has published for a number of years; and we scarcely think that he appears to the same advantage in it as he does in his juvenile stories. The plot is very slight and somewhat disconnected, and the inelegance of the style is not atoned for by the interest of the narrative. The publishers' announcement that this story is to some extent an autobiography gives to the author's laudations of the virtues and valor of his hero an air of self-glorification which is not altogether agreeable. "The Child Wife" will doubtless please a certain class of readers, but we think that we are entitled to expect something better from a writer of Captain Reid's experience.

THE DISEASES OF SHEEP. By Henry Clok, V. S. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Dr. Clok, who held the important position of Veterinary Surgeon-in-Chief of the United States Army during the Rebellion, is qualified by education and experience to present reliable advice about the treatment of the diseases of the domestic animals. In this little manual he has endeavored to give such descriptions of the internal and external diseases of sheep as will enable the owners of flocks to deal with their ailments understandingly. The work is written in a plain, practical, and understandable manner, with an avoidance of technical terms, and there can be no difficulty in any one comprehending the descriptions of diseases and the remedies recommended. Dr. Clok states that everything in the book is the result of his own experience and observation, and that hardly a single disease is mentioned that he has not observed and treated. The work, we think, will be invaluable to sheep-owners.

A TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND COLLEGES. By J. C. Dalton, M. D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This work being designed for pupils and general readers, the author has endeavored to avoid technicalities as much as possible, and to be so plain and exact in his statements that those who have no previous knowledge on medical subjects will have no difficulty in understanding all the important functions of the human body which come within the scope of a class-book of this kind. For convenience of reference a glossary is added, which contains the meaning of all professional terms which it has been necessary to employ in the body of the work. The treatise is illustrated by a number of diagrams, and we think, from the systematic arrangement of the subjects and the lucid manner in which they are treated, that it is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose intended.

THE PARABLES OF OUR LORD EXPLAINED AND APPLIED. By Rev. Francis Bourdillon, A. M. Published by Carlton & Lanahan, New York.

This book is the result of solid learning and much study. Simple and vigorous in style, clear in statement, full of deep though quiet spiritual life, it will be both popular and useful. It is worthy of a place in every family, and should be in the hands of every young man and woman and in every first-class Sunday School library. The publishers have done their part in the handsomest manner.

MANUAL OF METHODISM; OR, THE DOCTRINES, GENERAL RULES, AND USAGES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, WITH SCRIPTURE PROOFS AND EXPLANATIONS. By B. Hawley, D. D. Published by Carlton & Lanahan, New York.

The design of this volume is to bring the system of Methodism, both of doctrine and usage, into such small compass that they may be widely circulated and better understood by the people. It will be sought after by all who would form an intelligent idea of the system and workings which have caused the world to wonder and be astonished.

FROM SEVENTEEN TO THIRTY: THE TOWN LIFE OF A YOUTH FROM THE COUNTRY: ITS TRIALS, TEMPTATIONS, AND ADVANTAGES. Published by Carlton & Lanahan, New York.

This beautiful volume comprises lessons to the young, taken from the history of Joseph. To those who are walking the doubtful road from seventeen to thirty it will prove a useful companion. We have perused its pages with pleasure, and recommend it as an excellent work.

—"Dipping not Baptizing" is the title of a treatise by Rev. W. Thorn, author of "Modern Immersion not Scripture Baptism." The writer has ability, the subject is one of interest, and the pamphlet before us will be read extensively.

The above four works, from the press of Carlton & Lanahan, will be found on sale at Perkenpine & Higgins', or at the Book and Tract Depository, No. 1018 Arch street.

—"The Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary," edited by L. Colange, is an attempt to incorporate into a compact and concise form the vast information hitherto found only in numerous books, such as Gazetteers, Biographical Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, etc. The work will be issued in monthly numbers of eight pages each, each page having three columns of solid type, illustrated with cuts explanatory of the text. This work, to judge from the first number, will be one of the most valuable of the kind ever published in this country, and the low price, 10 cents a number, places it within the means of every one. Published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth street.

—*The Little Corporal* for December concludes the seventh volume. The contents are varied and attractive, as usual, and the editors appear to be exerting themselves to make this one of the most popular of the juvenile magazines. A number of improvements are promised for the coming year, and an attractive list of premiums are offered for old as well as new subscribers. All new subscribers for 1869, whose names and money are sent before the last of December, will receive the November and December numbers of this year. Published by Alfred L. Shewell, Chicago, Illinois.

—"Gleaning among the Sheaves" is a series of short selections from the sermons of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, which will doubtless be appreciated by Christians of all denominations. Many of the passages are really eloquent expositions of religious truths, and are inspired by an earnestness which cannot fail to make an impression on the reader. This little book is issued in neat and tasteful style by Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and E. H. Butler & Co.

—"The New Music Album," edited and published by Julius Berr, No. 430 Walnut street, is a collection of fifty popular musical compositions. The editor has shown excellent judgment in making his selections, and his endeavor to please all tastes will undoubtedly make the "Album" extremely popular. Indeed, we understand that a large edition has already been disposed of. The "Album" is handsomely bound in morocco, with gilt edges, and the price, $2·50, is certainly low, when we consider the number and variety of its contents.

—"School Lyrics," published by Harper & Brothers, is a collection of hymns for devotional exercises in schools, which have been carefully selected out of a great number on account of their special fitness for the purpose intended. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Foreign Literary Items.

—The celebrated Committee of the Commons on the Longitude was in June, 1714; the project of Whiston and Ditton was heard, and evidence taken. Their tract was published in the same year, probably about June. But the first announcement of this plan, now thought so impracticable, was probably in July, 1713. In a number (107, July 14, 1713) of the *Guardian*, written by Addison, is a letter signed by Whiston and Ditton (dated the 11th), announcing the existence of their method, which they will communicate as soon as they are assured that no other person will be able to claim the reward for it: themselves desiring no reward until Newton and other competent persons should have approved of it. The letter is genuine, without irony, and beyond Addison in its handling of astronomical language. There is not the least symptom of an editorial joke, nor was the time come at which such a thing would have been intelligible. The letter in question has this effect: it introduces the name of Newton into a writing of Addison. So separated were literature and science in that day that the mere mention of Newton by Addison, Swift, or Steele is of the utmost rarity. If we look into Brewster's "Life of Newton," we shall become sensible of the value of Boswell's art. Addison and Newton must have met often, at the house of Lord Halifax if nowhere else; but it is not on record that they ever exchanged a word. Addison occurs twice in Brewster's Index, and we get the information that he delivered an address on Descartes at Oxford, and that Garth cited Halley's authority against Christianity. And this is all the connection between Addison and Newton which the book affords.

—The *Athenæum* says:—When Mr. Blades reprinted Caxton's very rare tract, "The Gouernayle of Helthe, with the Medecyne of ye Stomacke," from Lord Dysart's copy, he was not aware that at the public library, Cambridge, was a MS. of the Gouernayle. Just to add one to the list of MSS. mentioned in Mr. Blade's excellent "Illustrative Remarks," we mention that there is a MS. at Cambridge, in which the treatise is called "Liber de Bone Governance" (Cat. iv. 17); but it has not the short Introduction that Caxton's version has, and is evidently a careless copy of the text, omitting words necessary to the sense, that are in Caxton, and the other MSS. One piece of advice we extract, for the benefit of those people who indulge now in four meals a day:—"Bytwene two etynges, xi houres to be, is profytable; and so ete thries in two dayes, as to-daye twyes, and to-morrow but ones; and so to continue forth." Of the second tract in the book, the "Medecyne of ye Stomacke," which is so continually attributed to Lydgate, an earlier version than Caxton's had been printed by Mr. Halliwell from the Harl. MS. 2251 in 1840, in his "Minor Poems of Dan John Lydgate," for the Percy Society. Though Mr. Blades notices this MS., he does not notice Mr. Halliwell's print of it, nor five MSS. of the poem that Mr. Halliwell mentions. Mr. Blades, however, notices three MSS. that Mr. Halliwell does not, and among them the Lansdowne, 699, which contains a very interesting poem, stuck on to Lydgate's. Lastly, Mr. Furnivall printed this year from a MS. unknown to both the former editors, the Lambeth, 853, the earliest version of the poem that has yet appeared, side by side with its Latin original ("Babees Book," pages 54–8). But Caxton's print, about 1491 A. D., and Mr. Blades' reprint of 1858 (of fifty-five copies only), were unknown to the latest editor, as also the Lansdowne MS., 699, and two other of Mr. Blades' MSS. He, however, added Harl. 5401 to the list of MSS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B 11, 24, is another; and there must be many more.

—The Turkish press in London has undergone a modification. There is again only one paper. The paper first started by Young Turkey was the *Mukhbir*. The editor of this was Ali Suavi Effendi, a member of the professional class (lawyer and ecclesiastic), and only in opposition because he was an old Tory. He is a man of considerable attainments in Oriental literature, history, law, and theology; has acquired the French, and, to some extent, the English language, and is the author of some translations into Turkish. His supporters of Young Turkey, besides contributing money, contributed articles, but the combination of old Toryism with their ultra Liberalism was little to their taste, and they therefore set up in London another paper, called the *Hurriyet*, or *Liberty*, and the editorship was undertaken by H. E. Aghiah Effendi, late Director-General of Ports, and editor of a suppressed popular paper. Now the *Mukhbir* has been stopped. The *Mukhbir* made a great sensation in Constantinople, where it was smuggled; but the *Hurriyet*, though politically more violent, creates less excitement. The conductors tried to make Paris their centre, having French sympathies, but found the political atmosphere of London was safer. Thus, strangely enough, London is a centre of propagandism against the governmental system of the Sublime Porte; and yet there are Englishmen in Constantinople still alive who remember the Janissaries in all their sedition, and the booming of the guns on the day of their massacre and suppression.

—The case of Low vs. Ward, reported at length in the "Law Journal Reports," "Chancery," p. 841, affirms, under somewhat singular circumstances, that copyright may exist in some chapters of a book, while others are unprivileged. The circumstances are shortly these:—While Professor Holmes, of Boston, was bringing out his story of "The Guardian Angel" in a serial form in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the plaintiffs (the well-known publishers of Ludgate Hill) entered into an agreement with him that he should acquire a British copyright in the story, and sell it to the plaintiffs. Professor Holmes accordingly, in October, 1867, went to Montreal, the tale not then having been completed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and while there the entire work was published by the plaintiffs. At that time the last six chapters had not appeared in America. The defendants (who are publishers in Paternoster Row) afterwards brought out a cheap edition, and the suit was instituted for an injunction. The plaintiffs relied on the well-known case of Low vs. Routledge, which establishes that an alien who, during a residence in a British colony, publishes a work in England, acquires a copyright therein. It was rather ingeniously argued for the defendants that it was an essential condition of copyright that the entire work should first appear in the United Kingdom; that the benefit of such first publication was, in fact, the consideration in respect of which the privilege of copyright was granted, and that copyright could not exist in a part of a work only. The Judge, Vice-Chancellor Giffard, "had not the slightest doubt about the case." He decided that where the parts of a work can be separated, there may be copyright in any distinct part of it; and he granted the injunction, restraining the defendants from printing or selling copies containing the last six chapters of the work.

—A fictitious Elizabethan writer on the English language—one Hare—has just been expunged from the list of our linguistic authors by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis. The MS. Reg. 17, C. vii., in the British Museum, is described in the printed catalogue as "*Hare's* Censure of the English Language," and is labelled on the back "*Hare* on the English Language." The MS. was recommended to one of the Committee of the Early English Text Society for publication in the Society's series of Early Dictionaries and Grammars, and Works illustrating the History of the English Language. The Committeeman referred the matter to Mr. A. J. Ellis, and he, on examining the MS., found that the writer, in the Dedication, page 4, clearly wrote his name, John *Hart*. Mr. Ellis also found that many passages of the MS. were quite familiar to him; and on comparing it with his old friend, the "Orthographie, conteyning the due order and reason howe to write or paint thimage of manners, voice, most like to the life or nature," by John Hart, Chester Herald, London, 1569, it became evident that the MS. was simply the author's first draft of his printed "Orthographie," which he states in that work that he wrote about twenty years before he published his book—in reality, eighteen years; for the MS. is dated 1551, and is in Hart's own handwriting. Though, then, we have lost a Hare, we have a more interesting subject in the original Hart; yet a less valuable one than a phonetic treatise by an independent writer in 1551 would have been. If the Trustees and their keeper of MSS. are bibliographically minded, they will not complain of their loss of Mr. Ellis' correction.

—A few lately-made identifications of MSS. in the Cambridge University Library may interest manuscript men. The poetical treatise on the Ten Commandments, described in the Catalogue III, 449, turns out to be a copy of part of Robert of Brunne's "Handlyng Synne," taken out of that work, and put on to some one else's treatise on "The Seven Deadly Sins." The "Directions to Parish Priests, 'Women's servyce thou must forsake,'" (Catalogue II, 506), is part of Myrc's work, issued this year by the Early English Text Society. The fragment, "On King Arthur," (Catalogue III, 700), is a small part of a version of "Sir Lambwell," differing from both of those printed in the Percy Folio Ballads and Romances.

—A bill has been laid on the table of the Dutch legislature for abolishing, after the 1st of May, 1869, the now existing heavy tax on newspapers and advertisements. The law of 1843, which still oppresses Dutch journalism, is simply intolerable. In 1866 an anti-newspaper stamp league was formed in Rotterdam, and it rapidly spread all over the country. Its influence is considerable, and caused, no doubt, the present measure to be introduced. In no country of the world is the tax on papers and advertisements so excessively heavy as in the Netherlands. We sincerely hope for its suppression, as the "tax on knowledge" is totally unworthy of a free State.

—There will soon be an interesting auction in Amsterdam of the works of Nic. Pieneman, who was in his lifetime one of the best painters of the modern Dutch school, and chiefly excelled in portraits.

—The announced inedited work of Hugo Grotius, "De Jure Prædæ," has made its appearance at the Hague.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

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WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthsam

KELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN.

—The friends of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christian Union, will hold a third union meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at half-past 7, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY (Rev. Dr. Newton's), FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to further evangelical efforts in Spain.

CHARLES GIBBONS, ESQ., will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. GANSE, of New York, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., and Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. 11 28 stu2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 7 4d

THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—BUY A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. OBTAIN THEIR GUARANTEE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

Foreign Pianos sold by *Agents* are generally the cheapest that can be found in the *New York* or *Boston* markets, and, after all, they cost the purchaser as much as first-class *Schomacker Pianos*. The Agent has already several *commissions added* before the customer obtains an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redress.

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as *first-class for more than thirty years*, and have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly-improved instruments made in the country.

Our new and beautiful Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior *Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos*, which we offer on the most *favorable* terms. Call and examine them and you will admit that we are able to *prove* all that we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same *liberal inducements*.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO M'FG CO., No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—*Pianos to Rent.* 11 15 4ths tu2 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 3 30t Treasurer.

LECTURE BY REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS, (Subject—"OUR YOUNG MEN"), IN CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, December 3, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. 11 10 4t

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.—Agents well qualified to solicit for Life Insurances will be employed on very favorable terms. 11 25 6t*

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SPECIAL BARGAINS.

2 Cases Richardson's Linens.

1 Case Pillow Linens.

1 Case Table Napkins.

Table Cloths, Superb Double Damas two to eight yards long.

8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.

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100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.

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WARBURTON,

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

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SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,

The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.

On the previous great reduction of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,

Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. We are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.

SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ONE WEEK.

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WARBURTON.

STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

FOR THE LAST WEEK

WE WILL OFFER JOB LOTS

AT HALF PRICE,

TO QUICK AND PROMPT BUYERS

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT 11 28 tf

OF 15 CENTS ON EACH DOLLAR.

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3op

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NOVEMBER, 1868.

Special Demonstration This Day

WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS, WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS Etc. Etc.,

At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!

We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

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(Established in 1833.)

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We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

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Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

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BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuthsam
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The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

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LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $3·20, in abiolos and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

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A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

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AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TI BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish or wholesale rates, deliverable at any acce
Constantly receiving and on hand at our SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, GILES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-S SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MATCH SHIP-KNEES, 1 31

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVE AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMP

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ET

PENN STEAM ENGINE BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGIN MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLA SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many been in successful operation, and been exclu engaged in building and repairing Marine and Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer services to the public as being fully prepared t tract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, stationary; having sets of patterns of different are prepared to execute orders with quick des Every description of pattern-making made shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work conn with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work do the establishment free of charge, and work gu teed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock roo repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect s and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFI JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1 BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MER JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH & WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA, MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam En for Land, River, and Marine service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Room for Gas Work, Workshops, Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, gines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Bo Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal S Draining Machines.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIO ARMORY, BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF T UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMN ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public to at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIE Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, o'clock A. M., viz:—

Small arms, various models, Machinery,
Horse Equipments, Scraps Steel,
Parts of Artillery Bits, Old Grinds ones,
Accoutrements, Gun Stocks, various st
Parts of Arms, various models, Old Vices,
Old Tools, Lot Window Frames,
Bone, Sash and Blinds,
Old Rope, 1 Mowing Machine,
Scraps, iron-wrought, and cast, Horse Carts,
Tallow,
1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already b furnished. Parties who have not received them be supplied by applying to the Commanding Offic

J. R. McGINNESS, 11 20 fmw6t Brevet Major Commandi

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKE

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, BRONZES, LANTERNS, ETC. E

STORE

No. 710 CHESNUT Stree

MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

11 17 tuths1mrp PHILADELPHIA

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & C PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTE

The English-Speaking Race.

The London *Athenæum*, in a review of a work by Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, entitled Great Britain: "a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866 and 1867," speaks as follows about the progress of the English-speaking race:—

The kingdom of Elizabeth is so great in song, in science, in adventure, that we are apt to forget how small it was in fact. The companions of Shakespeare, of Bacon, of Raleigh, are so famous in story that they fill our hemisphere of thought like the stars in a summer sky. We need to rein in the wild steeds of imagination before we can picture to ourselves the true image of our race in the reign of Queen Bess, for any purpose of comparison with the Saxon Commonwealth of the present day.

In the time of Elizabeth England was the sole home of English-speaking men and women. It was a narrow country, tenanted by a small family of sons; and in mere size of territory and extent of population we were regarded by some speculators as a sixth-rate power.

Spain was then paramount. France was nearly her equal, and of course claimed to be her superior. The Holy Roman Empire was the first State in rank, and, perhaps, the third in actual power. Turkey, which in those days stood apart, splendid, meteoric, mysterious, was not less formidable in the East than Spain was in the West. These few countries held the world in fee. All other powers, though sometimes exercising influence, were of importance only as the allies of either Germany, Spain, or France. Savoy gained a sphere by throwing herself between France and Spain, just as her interests prompted her to arm and act. Venice acquired importance as a Christian naval power in the Levant. But the North was yet dark and silent. Prussia was still a desert of sand and pools. Russia was a forest of larch and pine; Sweden gave only fitful signs of life. Holland was crippled by war; the Rhine princes were divided by religious feuds. England claimed, it is true, a place among the foremost nations; but her claim, which certainly looked ridiculous on a map, was only too often rejected by France and Spain as a practical joke. One king of Spain said his bastard daughter was a good enough wife for a Prince of Wales.

The whole of England was not English. In Cornwall a remnant of the ancient race could not read Bacon's "Essays," could not hear and understand Shakespeare's plays. West of Gloucester in the south, and Chester in the north, very few persons could use the English tongue. All the Welsh used Welsh; all the Highland Scots used Gaelic; all the Irishry used Erse. When Elizabeth came to her crown fewer people spoke English than now reside within the limits of London. Thrice as many living men spoke French; five times as many spoke German; seven times as many spoke Spanish. How stand these points of comparison now?

A man speculating on material data only as to the chance of any one race ever coming to a practical mastery of the world would, in the days of Charles the Fifth, undoubtedly have given that chance to the Spaniards. The earth seemed theirs, to mould it as they would. Madrid was the centre of a vast system of rule, which embraced Europe on the right hand, America on the left. Spain was but the home county, so to speak, of this great empire; Germany was the chief province; America the main colony. But the empire was established in Sicily, in Flanders, in the Milanese, as firmly as in Jamaica, in the Caribbean Sea, and on the Pacific shores. The Rhine and the Danube were treated as Spanish rivers. Spanish was the fashionable speech at Naples, at Quito, at Brussels, at Mexico, at Vienna, as well as in the courtly circles nearer home. It was the language of trade as well as of compliment and of diplomacy—the only tongue ever heard beyond the Line and beyond the Cape. What is true of the idiom is also true of the coinage. Spanish money was the circulating medium of the world. English merchants, when they sent out vessels to Cambay, were obliged to exchange their unrecognized native coins for those fine Spanish doubloons which were known to every trader in the East.

Since that day, what a change! From the times of Charles the Fifth, though the population of Spain itself has probably increased, the area of Spanish-speaking country has greatly diminished, and that to our own all but exclusive profit. Under Elizabeth we began to grow. Then we left off fighting France—a pastime which had illustrated our capacity for war, which had carried us into French vineyards once or twice in every century, but which had been wasting our money and our manhood in a contest without end. We could not hope to conquer France and hold it in easy fee. When we gave up the attempt and turned our strength towards the sea coast of the New World in the west, we began to thrive in a way of which only such keen politicians as Raleigh had ever dreamt. We had fought the French with sword and lance; we fought the Spaniards with spade and plough. We had done well enough with the first in Picardy and Guienne; we did still better with the second on the James river and in the neighborhood of Plymouth Rock. In time we drove the Spaniard out of northern America, and in some measure out of the West Indies. We kept him away from the Cape, and we superseded his doubloons in Hindostan. In fact, we upset the speculations of those who could have given the chance of mastery to the Spaniard, and the small family of three million islanders have belted the whole globe with our colonies.

Nor is this great triumph all. We have done more than spread ourselves abroad and multiply until we have become "many nations," for we have not only grown from three millions of English-speaking people into seventy millions at least, with a rate of growth which will make us a hundred millions in twenty years, three hundred millions in a hundred years, but have drawn into our current a good many alien forces. The language of Shakespeare is spoken by millions of men whose fathers, in Shakespeare's day, spoke Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Erse. These men have been fused into an English mould. Whether they live in America or in Australia, they have been induced to adopt a new idiom, a new law, a new habit.

The primary cause of the Anglo-Saxon emigration is not easy to see. It was not want—the one explanation offered by modern theorists for all great movements of our race. The men who moved out from England to the New World were not poor. They did not lack bread, and very few of them lacked money and land. In truth, the first adventurers were either rich themselves or were connected with people who were rich. The ships were freighted with "gentlemen," and the colonies settled at Roanoke and Jamestown almost perished for lack of men who could reap and sow. England was not then crowded; and ministers were so far from complaining that people pressed on the means of life, that the cry was every day raised and repeated that the country was perishing for want of men. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First patriots were constantly urging that the land was being unpeopled, that houses were left empty, that farms were ruined, that the plough was falling out of use, and that the orchard and the corn-field were being given up to sheep. In every session the topic of decaying towns was brought under debate. There was some exaggeration, perhaps, in the stories told. Nothing leads us to believe that the population of England was really diminishing in the reign of Elizabeth; but it was certainly not increasing beyond the power of the soil to feed. Some towns, especially towns in Sussex, were decaying, and in many places the favorite image of the poets—that of an abandoned city occupied by a shepherd and his dog—was based on fact. Waste lands abounded; and England fed only a man where, under high cultivation, she might have fed a man with his wife and three children. The migration was not caused by want.

Be the cause what it may, the migration began; and here, after two centuries and three-quarters, we have a survey of the result.

—Prim is taking to "Bourbon."

—Bryant has sold out his *Post*.

—Jeems Pipes is piping in New York.

—Carl Schurz is after the Missouri Senatorship.

—Low-necked dresses are "gone out" in Paris.

—A puff and a blow—the cigar-maker's strike.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845 71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$421,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 02	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$260,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$268,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
= 207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par — Market value, $1,130,325 25 — Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in Bank $116,150 08	
Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.*"

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John E. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
B. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1867	$23,893 22 — $356,000 00

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 9 12

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas M. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edward Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, EDWARD PARRY. 12 7

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 5.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 15.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat JOHN FARNUM leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 10 A.M | Saturday, Nov. 28, 2 P.M
Monday, " 30, 12 M. | Monday, " 30, 4 P.M
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND BOOTH.
FARE 10 CTS.
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12t

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 tf No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 431 RACE Street.
8 5

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK, GOLD AND NOTE BROKERS.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Roc Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS.
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. [4 28p
S. CLENDINNING JR. JOHN K. DAVIS.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.
We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Regulating the Receipt of Money by the Several Departments of the City.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on the receipt by any of the Departments of money due to the city, it shall be the duty of the person receiving the money to obtain the signature of the person paying the same to the memorandum or payment on the books of the Department. The said memorandum of payment to be dated the day the money is received, and to be attested by the clerk or other person receiving it.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the year 1868, to wit:—
From Item 37. For labor in laying pipes, setting and fitting fire-plugs, stop-cocks, etc., ten thousand dollars ($10,000), as follows:—
To Item 19. For fuel for offices, ground-rents, cleansing, incidentals, etc., three thousand seven hundred and fifty ($3750) dollars (for nine months rents of engines, engine-house, and pool from the Germantown Water Company, from April 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868, inclusive).
To Item 34. For keeping pipes, plugs, stop-cocks, and fixtures in good order, six thousand two hundred and fifty ($6250) dollars.
From Item 30. For repairs at Delaware Water Works, two thousand two hundred and fifty ($2250) dollars.
From Item 32. For repairs at Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.
From Item 41. For surveys for a better supply of water, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.
To Item 31. For repairs at Schuylkill Water Works.
From Item 41. For surveys for a better supply of water, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.
To Item 18. For books, stationery, advertising, printing, and posting.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby authorized to make the following transfers of Items of Appropriation in the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1868, to wit:—
From Item 339 (for furnaces for new school houses), the sum of ten thousand two hundred dollars to the following items:—
To Item 344 (for employment of additional teachers) the sum of eight thousand dollars.
To Item 341 (for ground rents), the sum of two thousand dollars.
To Item 356 (for incidentals), the sum of two hundred dollars.
Also, that the Controller is hereby authorized to approve of a warrant in favor of C. W. Ridgway, Trustee, for one hundred and fifty dollars for six months' ground rent, due January 1, 1868, issuing out of lot on south side of Maria street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and charge the same to Item 339 (furnaces for new school buildings).
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water Pipe on Norris street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street, and other streets.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Department for Supplying the City with Water be and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets, to wit:—
Norris street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street, in the Twenty-eighth ward.
Jefferson street, from Sydenham to Sixteenth street, in the Twentieth ward.
Penn street, from Arrott street to Oxford road, in the Twenty-third ward; and
Nineteenth street, from Norris to Berks street, in the Twenty-eighth ward.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SHAWLS, BY ORDER MR. THOMAS DOLAN.
On Thursday Morning,
December 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit:—
1000 new style high-colored striped wool long shawls. 11 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 11 28 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 1 5t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE,
HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,
B. SCOTT, Jr., respectfully announces that he has received instructions to sell the
GALLERY OF J. F. BEAUMONT, Esq.,
of New York, consisting of Original Specimens by Artists of celebrity, selected by him in the various capitals of Europe, and containing an unusual number of Paintings of the highest value and distinction, painted expressly to his order. Among them are the works of

E. Johnson, N.A.	W. S. Mount, N.A.	Mme. Ronner	
Carl Becker	L. Mignot	Gesselschap	
A. Achenbach	Chev. Calisch	F. Kels	
Guillemin	Decoter	V. Chavet	
C. Schiessinger	L. Escasoura	C. Hognet	
Frere	Scheithout	W. Riefstahl	
Fauvelet	Van Hove	Nordenberg	
Dansaert	Van Wyngaerdt	A. Rosier	
Perrure	J. T. Peele	Jernberg	
Devedeux	Beddington	W. C. Knell	
Verbrackhoven	Stephanoff	W. Gesix	
Otto Eroman	G. Armfield	H. Baron	
Carl Hill	Toussaint	Eug. de Block	
De Jonghe	W. Amberg	E. von Raven	
J. H. Dell	Jan Platteel	F. Stroebel	
	Unterberger etc. etc.		

Together 167 specimens, selected for their beauty and artistic merit, by the above well-known connoisseur, and which will be exhibited in the EASTERN GALLERIES OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, on SATURDAY, 21st November, and day and evening until the time of sale.
The sale will take place on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 1 and 2, at half-past 7 o'clock. 10 29 1f

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

On Tuesday Afternoon,
December 1st, at 4 o'clock, valuable Miscellaneous and Theological Books; fine editions of the Bible; Dickens, Bulwer's, and Marryatt's Novels, etc. [11 30 2t

Sale No. 656 North Tenth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, FEATHER BEDS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 656 North Tenth street, by catalogue, the entire Rosewood and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture; China and Glassware; fine Brussels and other Carpets; fine Feather Beds and Bedding; Hair Mattresses; Venetian Blinds; Kitchen Utensils, etc. 11 30 2t

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 3, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Elegant walnut drawing-room suit, covered with brocatelle; elegant walnut drawing-room suit, covered with garnet damask; handsome walnut parlor and library suits; office walnut and chamber suits; rosewood upright piano; fine French plate mirrors; elegant walnut centre table inlaid marble top; elegant enclosed etagere; two large mineral cases; wardrobes; book-cases; sideboards; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; china, glass, and plated ware; beds and bedding; fine hair mattresses; office furniture; superior fire-proof safe, made by Lillie; sewing machines; chandeliers; fine engravings; gas consuming and cooking stoves; handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc., etc.
Also, Maynard breech-loading rifle. 12 1 2t

Peremptory Sale,
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, by catalogue, a small private collection of Oil Paintings and Engravings, including works of Hamilton Bonfield, etc.
May be examined with catalogues any time previous to sale. 11 30 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 129 CHESNUT St., near entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 829 Chesnut street,
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFES, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, STEAM ENGINE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very excellent assortment of Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor and library suits, covered in hair cloth and reps; handsome walnut chamber furniture in

CATALOGUE

OF

MR. J. P. BEAUMONT'S

(OF NEW YORK,)

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

OF THE

HIGHEST CLASS,

TO BE SOLD ON

This, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, December 1 and 2,

AT SEVEN AND A HALF O'CLOCK,

NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION

AT THE

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS,

(EASTERN GALLERIES,)

DAY AND EVENING UNTIL SALE.

J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq., of New York, has, at the solicitation of many friends of Art in this city, been induced to offer the following collection of the highest class of Pictures for public competition, and hopes it may meet the approbation of our connoisseurs. The Catalogue consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities with whom he has been for many years in correspondence, and warrants me in saying, that the collection, for merit and beauty *can hardly be surpassed.*

Yours respectfully,

B. SCOTT, Jr.

CATALOGUE.

1
BARNABA, Pupil of Louis Meyer.
A Calm.

2
L. STUYVERT—*Brussels.*
A Sleeping Child.

3
P. C. VERTIN—*The Hague.*
A Town View in Holland.

4
W. KESTER—*Rio Janeiro.*
"After Dinner," a scene in Brazil.

5
C. V. WYNGAERDT—*Holland.*
A Cottage Family.

6
C. CAMPE—*Antwerp.*
A Village Festival.

7
P. G. HAMAAR—*The Hague.*
A Game of Draughts—Candlelight Scene.

8
L. MIGNOT—*New York.*
Sunset in the Tropics.

9
SCHERMERS—*Antwerp.*
Harvest Scene.

10
HENRI DE BEUEL—*Brussels.*
The Young Brood.

11
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN—*Brussels.*
Sheep, Lamb, and Fowls.

12
LANFONT DE METZ—*Paris.*
Child Plucking Grapes.

13
I. DEVAUX—*Paris.*
The Morning Repast.

14
V. BENOIT—*Paris.*
The Cottage Fireside.

15
N. RIEGEN—*Amsterdam.*
Marine View. A Fresh Breeze.

16
N. RIEGEN—*Amsterdam.*
Marine View. A Calm.

17
E. VON RAVEN—*Dusseldorf*
Lake Luserne. Mt. Pilatus in the distance.

18
E. VON RAVEN—*Dusseldorf.*
On Lake Luserne.

19
COUNT A. DE BYLANDT—*The Hague.*
Mountainous Landscape with Cascade.

20
F. STROEBEL—*The Hague.*
An Interior. Preparing for School.

21
W. AMBERG—*Berlin.*
Pleasant Thoughts.

22
J. B. KLOMBECK—*The Hague.*
(Pupil of B. C. Koekkoek.)
Winter Scene.

23
J. B. KLOMBECK—*The Hague.*
The Path Through the Forest.

24
H. AND C. SHAYER—*Shirley.*
The Dairy Farm.

25
C. HERTEL—*Dusseldorf.*
The Young Choristers.

26
THEODORE FRERE—*Paris.*
Twilight in Arabia.

27
FRANCOIS DE LEUB—*Brussels.*
The Dairy Maids.

28
JERNBERG—*Dusseldorf.*
The Atelier in Disorder.

29
G. WALKER—*London.*
May Morning.

30
H. SAVRY—*Haarlem.*
Landscape with Cattle.

31
H. SAVRY—*Haarlem.*
Landscape with Cattle.

32
H. VAN SEBEN—*Brussels.*
The Prophecy of the Flower.

33
T. HILVERDINCK—*Amsterdam.*
A Ruined Castle on the Rhine.

34
G. MORGENTHAL—*Dusseldorf.*
Landscape with Mill.

35
EASTMAN JOHNSON, N. A.—*New York.*
"The Bottle:" a Case of Difficulty.

36
JAN PLATTEEL—*Brussels.*
Market Day.

The Fine Art Review of Antwerp complimented this Painting by obtaining permission to engrave it as an illustration for their Journal, adding the following remarks:—"We had hoped to have seen in the present exhibition a second picture by this excellent artist (Platteel), namely, the one commissioned by the Heer Beaumont of New York, and in this expectation we had ordered an engraving of it. Unforeseen circumstances have prevented its remaining for exhibition, but the engraving will, we think, find an acceptable place in our Journal. It is entitled 'Market Day,' a scene in the Island of Walcheren in winter. The Heer Platteel is an ancient Eleve of the School of Kremer, and has long enjoyed a well-earned fame."

A copy of the Journal may be seen in the Gallery.

37
G. BARRETT—*London.*
The Expected Letter.

38
E. ACCARD—*Paris.*
The Mirror.

39
M. ARNOUX—*Paris.*
The Lesson.

40
A. SCHELTHOUT—*The Hague.*
"Evening."

41
J. H. DELL—*London.*
The Thrush's Nest.

42
V. CHAVET—*Paris.*
Contemplation.

43
H. DUVIEUX—*Paris.*
View in Venice.

44
L. DEVEDEUX—*Paris.*
An Arabian Fruit Seller.

45
P. VAN WYNGAERDT—*The Hague.*
"After Dinner."

46
P. VAN WYNGAERDT—*The Hague.*
Going to Service.

47
PAUL SEIGNAC—*Paris.*
Luncheon Time.

48
H. SCHEERES—*The Hague—deceased.*
The Guard Room.

49
H. SCHEERES—*The Hague.*
At the Dinner Table. 16th Century.

50
HENRI DE BEUL—*Brussels.*
The Farm Yard in Winter.

51
W. GENTZ—*Berlin.*
The Market in Grand Cairo, Egypt.

Esteemed as the Masterpiece of this artist, whose works are extremely rare and of very high cost.

52
F. KRUSEMAN—*Holland.*
A Grand Winter Scene.

53
E. FORT—*Paris.*
View in the Pyrenees.

54
LAURENT DE BEUL—*Brussels.*
Shepherd with Flock. Early Morning.

55
P. LEVINE—*London.*
"ARCHERY."

56
A. VELGHE—*Dort.*
Feeding Time.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS

TO BE SOLD BY

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

57
P. F. VANOS—*Haarlem.*
"On the Defensive."

58
JULES MASSE—*Paris.*
Lady and Cavalier.

59
A. ROSENBOOM—*Brussels.*
Devotion.

60
P. J. TOUSSAINT—*Brussels.*
The Hop Pickers.

61
F. RONSDORP—*The Hague.*
View in the Hague.

62
VAN HOVE, Jr.—*Antwerp.*
An Interior.

63
VAN HOVE, Jr.—*Antwerp*
Interior. Companion to the above.

64
J. H. B. KOEKKOEK—*Amsterdam.*
Marine View—Morning.

65
J. H. B. KOEKKOEK—*Amsterdam.*
Marine View—Evening.

66
C. F. DEICKER—*Dusseldorf.*
Grouse Shooting.

Esteemed by the Proprietor as the finest Painting of the class which he has ever been able to obtain.

67
CARL HOFF—*Dusseldorf.*
A rich Interior.

68
B. DE LOOSE—*Brussels.*
Lady arranging Flowers in a Vase.

69
A. JERNBERG—*Dusseldorf.*
The Idle Cook.

70
LAURENT REDIG—*Antwerp.*
View on the Meuse.

71
LANFONT DE METZ—*Paris.*
The Repast.

72
A. SEBES—*Munich.*
An Interior in the Tyrol.

73
ALEX. HILVERDINCK—*Amsterdam.*
View in Leyden.

74
M. ARNOUX—*Paris.*
The new Doll.

75
LERAY—*Paris.*
Coming from the Spring.

76
H. DUVIEUX.
View in the Dardanelles.

77
FRANCOIS DE LEUB—*Brussels.*
The Pet Dove.

78
T. VOST—*Munich.*
Landscape with Figures.

79
A. BORCKMANN—*Berlin.*
The Cabinet of Antiquities.

80
J. R. UNTERBERGER—*Munich.*
The Coast of Norway in Summer.

81
C. LEICKERT—*The Hague.*
View on the Meuse. Evening.

82
C. LEICKERT—*The Hague.*
Morning. Near Amsterdam.

83
H. VAN DIEGHEM—*Brussels.*
Landscape with Sheep and Lambs.

84
H. VAN DIEGHEM—*Brussels.*
Landscape with Sheep and Lambs.

85
J. J. VAN BECKHOUT—*President of the Royal Academy of the Hague.*
Portrait of Madame la Comtesse de ***

SECOND EVENING'S SALE.

86
DURIEZ—*Paris.*
Curiosity.

87
SCHERMERS—*Antwerp.*
The Archers.

88
PAULINE CARON—*Paris.*
Domestic Interior.

89
P. FAURE—*Paris.*
Garden Scene. Period of Louis XV.

90
A. MEARNS—*London.*
The Watcher.

91
H. VAN DIEGHEM—*Brussels.*
Landscape with Sheep, Fowls, etc.

92
H. VAN DIEGHEM—*Brussels.*
Landscape with Sheep, Fowls, etc.

93
H. HOLLENDER—*Amsterdam.*
Feeding the Pet.

94
JAN LOKHORST—*The Hague.*
Village Scene.

95
J. VANDER WAARDEN—*Holland.*
Fruit and Flowers.

96
A. SCHIEDJES—*The Hague.*
Vessels in a Breeze.

97
A. SCHIEDJES—*The Hague.*
Vessels in a Breeze.

98
P. G. VERTIN—*The Hague.*
Street View in Amsterdam.

99
P. G. VERTIN—*The Hague.*
Street view in Amsterdam.

100
J. T. PEELE—*London.*
The Young Cottager.

101
F. KELS—*Dusseldorf.*
The first Grapes.

102
A. ROSIER—*Paris.*
Constantinople at Twilight.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS

TO BE SOLD BY

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

103
MORITZ CALISCH—*Chevalier of the Order of Charles 6th of Spain.*
Preparing for the Masquerade.

104
J. ROSIERSCE—*Dort.*
"Good-night."

105
ALBERT DILLENS—*Brussels.*
Faust and Marguerite.

106
F. KRUSEMAN—*Brussels.*
Winter in Holland.

107
F. KRUSEMAN—*Brussels.*
Summer Evening Landscape.

108
ANDREAS ACHENBACH—*Dusseldorf.*
The Coast of Scheveningen.

109
OTTO ERDMAN—*Dusseldorf.*
The New Neighbor's First Visit.

110
GUSTAVE DE JONGHE—*Paris.*
Leisure Hours.

111
J. H. HERRING—*London.*
The Farm Yard.

112
WILLIAM SHAYER, Sr.—*Shirley.*
Going to Market.

113
J. JACOBS—*Brussels.*
Fruit and Flowers.

114
J. JACOBS—*Brussels.*
Fruit and Flowers.

115
W. H. WILLIAMSON—*London.*
The Coast of Normandy.

116
W. H. WILLIAMSON—*London.*
Companion Picture to the Above.

117
A. SERRURE—*Brussels.*
The Chateau Garden.

118
CAMILLE VON LEEMPUTTEN—*Brussels.*
Landscape with Sheep, etc.

119
H. VON SEBEN—*Brussels.*
Fire-wood Gatherers.

120
B. NORDENBERG—*Dusseldorf.*
The Unwelcome Suitor.

121
H. HOLLENDER—*Amsterdam.*
The Home of the Artist Rembrandt.

122
LEON ESCOSCURA—*Paris.*
Contemplation.

123
M'LLE ROSENBOOM—*The Hague.*
Roses.

124
E. KOSTER—*Haarlem.*
The Village of Haarlem, Holland.

125
COUNT A. DE BYLANDT—*The Hague.*
Winter Scene.

126
A. KLUYVER—*Amsterdam.*
The Coming Shower.

127
W. S. MOUNT, N. A—*New York.*
"On the Fence."

128
THEODORE DE BEUVEL—*Brussels.*
Pleasant News.

129
HENRIETTE RONNER—*Brussels.*
Return from Market.

130
C. HOGUET—*Berlin.*
The Coast of Normandy.

131
C. IRMER—*Dusseldorf.*
The Rhine. Plains near Dusseldorf.

132
H. ANDREWS—*London.*
"Blind Man's Buff."

133
C. SCHLESINGER—*Dusseldorf.*
The Harvester's Evening Return.

134
LAURENT DE BEUL—*Brussels.*
Shepherdess with Flock.

135
F. KRUSEMAN—*Brussels.*
Winter Scene.

136
E. GESELSCHAP—*Dusseldorf.*
Christmas Morning.

137
LOUIS TOUSSAINT—*Dusseldorf.*
The Dull Lecture.

138
F. EBEL—*Dusseldorf.*
Landscape in the Tyrol.

139
H. SAVRY—*Haarlem.*
Landscape with Cattle.

140
H. BARON—*Paris.*
"Reverie."

141
A. GUILLEMIN—*Paris.*
An Interior in Normandy.

142
W. RIEFSTAHL—*Berlin.*
A Shrine in the Tyrol.

143
LERAY—*Paris.*
The First of April.

144
H. E. REYNTIENS—*The Hague.*
An Interior.

145
H. E. REYNTIENS.—*The Hague.*
An Interior.

146
L. TAYMANS—*Brussels.*
The Bride.

147
E. BODDINGTON—*London*
Evening on the Thames.

148
L. P. VERWEE and EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN—*Brussels.*
Landscape, with Animals and Figures.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTING

TO BE SOLD BY

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer

149
BYRON WEBB—*Edinburgh.*
The Hunter's Return.

150
E. BODEMAN—*The Hague.*
Landscape, with Distant View of Ley

151
CARL BECKER—*Berlin.*
Carnival Time. Venice.
Esteemed as the masterpiece of this brated artist.

152
E. P. VAN BOMMEL—*Amsterdam.*
The City and Port of Amsterdam.

153
J. STEPHANOFF—*London.*
George of Aspen and Isabella.
Vide Sir Walter Scott's Works.

154
E. H. SCHEERES (deceased)—*The Ha*
The Guard Room.

155
H. B. KOEKKOEK—*Amsterdam.*
A Calm Evening.

156
HENRI DE BEUL—*Brussels.*
Rural Felicity.

157
P. SAUVAGE—*Paris.*
The Cottage Fireside.

158
JULES MONTIGNY—*Paris.*
The Pet Lamb.

159
H. HELMICK—*Paris.*
Rachel in her Study.

160
LAURENT DE BEUL—*Brussels.*
Sheep and Goats.

161
J. C. MEERTZ—*Brussels.*
An Interior.

162
G. HEEREBART—*Amsterdam.*
View in Holland.

163
L. DANSAERT—*Paris.*
A Conversazione.

164
DAVID DENOTER—*Brussels, now of P*
Fruit and Still Life.

165
FAUVELET—*Paris.*
Lady Reading a Letter.

166
GUSTAVE DE JONGHE—*Paris.*
The Pet Spaniel.

167
GEORGE ARMFIELD—*London.*
Just Too Late.

168
FRANCOIS DE LEUB—*Brussels.*
Feeding the Canary.

169
KLUYVERS—*Amsterdam.*
Winter in the Forest.

170
H. DUVIEUX—*Paris.*
View of Constantinople.

171
EUGENE DE BLOCK—*Brussels.*
The Spinning Wheel.

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C. LEICKERT—*The Hague.*
Village Scene.

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F. STROEBEL—*The Hague.*
Winding the Clock.

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W. C. KNELL—*London.*
View off Yarmouth.

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F. LEBRET—*Brussels.*
Landscape with Sheep, etc.

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J. OLIVER—*London.*
The Stepping Stones—View in Wales

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REMBRANDT PEELE—*Philadelphia.*
Head of Washington.

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A. MORRIS—*London.*
Scotch Mountain Sheep.

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L. THOMAS—*London.*
Landscape with Figures.

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"ECCE HOMO."
Painted by an Artist of the Bolognese Sch
about A. D. 1590.

This remarkable work was purchased by Beaumont of the venerable Professor Ru man, during a journey in Bavaria in having been originally selected by the Pr sor from the collection of Eugene Beauharn Viceroy of Italy, the sale of which took p in 1815. It has never before been publicly hibited in this country.

The painting is supposed to have been work of Guido Reni, of Bologna, being in earlier, dark, or Caravaggio manner of artist. The frame is a fine wood carving of sixteenth century, in a fair state of prese tion, representing the emblems of the Cr fixion, and is probably unique of its kind.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRAME.

Right side—An angel holding the baske Implements used in erecting the Cross, b which is a spade, and a ladder on which two Cherubim, one of whom holds the bag the 30 pieces of Silver, and the other the S dipped in Vinegar. Left side—Contains Pillar and Cord, the Roman Soldiers' Weap the Lantern to the Tomb, etc.

At the bottom—In the centre is an allegor representation of the Grave, on one sid which is an illustration of the casting lot the Garment, and on the other the washin the hands by Pilate. At the top of the Fr are angels holding the Motto of the Cross, e

NOTICE.

The Paintings will be removed on

Evenings of the Sale to our Store, wh

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of be

present can be comfortably seated, and it

been deemed advisable, considering the

portance of the Sale, to issue tickets of adm

sion, which may be obtained gratuitou

either at the Store or at the Gallery.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 1020 CHESNUT Stree